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# **Daily Report—**

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-079  
Tuesday  
27 April 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-079

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### Central African Republic

#### **Two Dead, 30 Injured After Demonstration**

*AB2604223093 Paris AFP in French 1926 GMT  
26 Apr 93*

[Excerpt] Bangui, 26 Apr (AFP)—Today's clashes in Bangui between demonstrators and security forces, which led to two deaths and about 30 people being injured, are likely to jeopardize the delicate political situation that has been prevailing for some months now in the Central African Republic, according to observers. One demonstrator died in the hospital from his wounds. Eyewitnesses say that another was killed by a policeman while preparing to loot a shop in "PK 5" district on the city's outskirts. Most people returned to their homes early in the evening.

The clashes with the police occurred after a demonstration staged this morning by several thousand people in central Bangui. The demonstration was organized to mark the resumption of the indefinite general strike action by civil servants. The workers are demanding the payment of six to nine months of salary arrears. [passage omitted]

### Chad

#### **Minister Meets Diplomats on Alleged Rights Abuses**

*AB2604152693 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 0530 GMT 24 Apr 93*

[Text] Foreign Minister Mahamat Ali Adoum met with members of the diplomatic corps accredited to our country on 23 April to give clarifications on the Amnesty International report issued a few days ago on human rights abuses in Chad. The foreign minister described the Amnesty International report as overwhelming, and told the foreign diplomats that there was a great improvement in Chad's 1990 human rights record compared to the previous ones. The foreign minister, who also asked the diplomats not to yield to misinformation, called to witness the diplomats accredited to the Republic of Chad. The Amnesty International report said that about 500 persons had reportedly been executed under the current regime of President Idriss Deby. This is what Foreign Minister Mahamat Ali Adoum had to say when speaking to the diplomats accredited to the Republic of Chad:

[Begin Adoum recording] According to this report, human rights were seriously violated in Chad and excesses described as extrajudicial were reportedly committed by the security forces. The writers of the report added that over 500 people were reportedly executed or missing. The report referred to the cases of victims of torture, arbitrary detention, the gagging of the press, and opposition by intimidation and threats from the security

forces. The report added that all this happened within a period of two years, that is from 1990 to this day.

I will not comment on this statement. I will leave it to you to judge, Honorable Ambassadors, since you have been in Chad with us for some time now. Without making a retrospective of events in Chad, however, I would like to speak about them briefly. Chad experienced a lot of events in its tumultuous and tormented history. Much was said and done at that time, even if insufficient, and any time it was necessary or indispensable to react to a given situation, commendable efforts, even if they appeared insufficient, were made in this two-year interval to give Chad another image, an image of peace, freedom, freedom of conscience, freedom of expression, [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

### Zaire

#### **Call for 'Dead City' Protest Well Supported**

*AB2604192793 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] As promised, the Zairian opposition have launched a dead city strike in Kinshasa today to boost a very long-running campaign against President Mobutu. He is refusing to recognize Etienne Tshisekedi, the prime minister chosen by the national conference last year. Zaire is now in the bizarre position of having two parliaments and two prime ministers, and the irony has not been lost on the opposition, who called on the supporters to make fun of the president as part of today's protest. Chris Green has been following the progress of today's strike. Here is his report:

[Begin Green recording] Reports from Kinshasa suggest that the dead city call has been well supported, and the city has been peaceful with no more troops than usual on the streets. In the center of the capital, shops, banks, offices, and petrol stations stayed shut. There were buses running, but they remained virtually empty. This strong support was despite government efforts to tempt people to work by announcing last night that today would be a pay day for government workers. Unlike previous dead city protests, this time there have been no reports of barricades in the streets.

In another development, Zaire's human rights league today called for the immediate release of a newspaper editor. According to the league, Kenge Mukengeshe, who edits LE PHARE newspaper, was arrested at his home early on Saturday morning. He was then taken to a radio studio for interrogation before being taken to an unknown destination, possibly one of the secret prisons around Kinshasa where human rights activists say about 20 people are being held by the security services. [end recording]

## Kenya

### Sudanese Officials Meet SPLA Delegations in Nairobi

*AB2404213893 Paris AFP in English 1830 GMT  
24 Apr 93*

[Excerpt] Nairobi, April 24 (AFP)--A delegation from the Sudanese Government and a coalition of three factions of the rebel Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) held a one day meeting here on Friday, the movement said Saturday. The meeting was to "discuss ways and means of achieving a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Sudan," said a joint communique released here after the meeting. The government delegation was led by Ali Osman Mohamed Taha, while SPLA-United was represented by its leader Carabino Kuany Bol.

According to the communique, "the two sides reaffirmed their commitment to the principles laid down in the Abuja peace conference of May/June 1992 as the framework for the attainment of peace in the country." Both sides agreed to meet again on May 7. [passage omitted]

## Somalia

### \* Schisms Among Borama Conference Scrutinized

*93AF0513A London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic  
14 Apr 93 p 6*

[Article by Sayyid Ahmad Khalifah: "Between 'Independence' Advocates and 'Secession' Denouncers, Borama Somali Conference Splits Confidentially and Openly; North-South Unity Faces Difficult Test"]

[Text] Addis Ababa--The identity of the Borama Somali conference has not been determined. The conference has been in session in the north for nearly three months without determining its task and duties decisively and without determining whether it is a political conference, a tribal conference, a religious conference, or a conference that more broadly represents the northerners and their tribes, which have coexisted and intermarried for thousands of years. Moreover, the conference, which has expended a lot of words, money, and time and which may go on until the end of May, has not yet made it decisively clear whether it wants to be a substitute to the Somali National Movement (SNM), which now governs the north and which has created the Republic of Somaliland. Even though this almost purely Isaaq front has participated in the protracted Borama conference through many of its tribal leaders, clergymen who are affiliated with the front tribally, and some of its politicians, many movement leaders have been absent from this conference or have been reluctant to even attend as observers just to appease certain parties, whereas other movement leaders have been content to observe and follow from afar.

### Continuation of Shiikh Conference Reconciliation

The main idea behind the broad northern Borama conference was to carry on with the successful effort started by tribal leaders, clergymen, and tribal chiefs in the north to end the violent civil war which erupted in the various northern cities last year because of political conflicts among leaders of the Isaaq clans, especially between Abdirahman Tur, president of the northern state, which is not recognized internationally even though it has broad popular support in the north, and his supporters, and, on the other hand, Ahmad Silanyo, Tur's archenemy and the main founder of the SNM.

The first tribal leaders meeting was held in the village of Shiikh. After frank confrontations, it was able to end the conflict among the northern Isaaq politicians. That conflict was touched off by the accumulation of numerous problems, including mistrust, suspicions, love of leadership, and numerous charges concerning money and power, tribal bias, and fate of the militias which had gone to war during the struggle against Siad Barre's regime. Disagreement developed over the fate of these militias in the wake of a broad debate among the leaders—a debate that ranged from the demand to maintain the militias to the demand to dissolve them. Between the two demands, a great degree of tribal suspicions, apprehensions, and mistrust developed. This situation culminated in fierce internecine fighting among the Isaaqs themselves and it seemed as if the newborn republic was splitting into more than several parts, of which the first part was in Hargeysa, the capital, the middle part in Burao, and the economic and naval part in Berbera.

It also seemed as if the successful Shiikh conference had frozen matters in place and curbed the fires but did not eliminate their causes entirely, thus leading to the invitation to another conference in Borama. This conference had been postponed repeatedly because of the first Somali reconciliation conference in Addis Ababa. The north participated with an observer in the first and second sessions of this conference.

The first opening sessions of the Borama conference were held between the first and second sessions of the reconciliation conference. Compared to the Shiikh conference, more invitations were issued to the Borama conference. Darod tribes and others who coexist with the Isaaq tribes in the north and whose origins are from regions outside the north were invited to the Borama conference.

### Expanded Participation Sphere

The Worsangele, Dulbahante, Issa, and Gadaburse tribes, plus the feuding Isaaq factions, which were joined this time by unionist Isaaqs who had not participated in the early phase of establishment of the secessionist state in the north, have participated in the Borama conference. Most prominent among the unionist Isaaqs is Omar Arreh Ghalib, the all-Somalia prime minister, and Mohamed Ibrahim Egal, a former prime minister of the

united Somalia in the 1960s. Egal was also an advocate of unity and harmony at the Djibouti conference which, through a temporary parliament, selected Ali Mahdi for Somalia's president and Omar Arteh Ghalib for its prime minister. But the conflict for identity between General Aidid and Ali Mahdi, Somalia's two leaders, foiled the entire post-Djibouti conference phase. Consequently, the losses inflicted on life and property in this phase were dozens of times more than the losses inflicted by the Siad Barre administration and by the action staged in opposition to Barre's regime, which extended from 1978 to 1991.

It seems that the Borama conference began with agreed plans concerning peace, harmony, and coexistence between tribes and factions. But when discussing the future of the new state, for which broader internal recognition is sought, the conference splintered several times over. Splits developed among the Isaaqs and then among the Darod tribes. The Issa and Gadaburse themselves did not escape division over the concept of the separatist state. Some Darods see in it a premeditated weakening of the Darod vis-a-vis their Huwiye adversaries, especially since they can smell the smell of old coordination and friendship between the SNM and General Aidid who was an SNM ally during the phase of external and internal action against Siad Barre. Later documents speak of a tripartite agreement between General Aidid, Colonel Jiss, and Abdirahman Tur on power-sharing and succession to dictator Siad Barre's throne.

Whereas some non-Isaaq factions participating in the Borama conference have said their word and departed or left behind an observer, the Isaaqs themselves have split within the conference into those who support expanding the conference powers and transforming it to a national conference that replaces the SNM institutions—which means practically that this conference will select the new state's executive and legislative institutions and will draft a broader national charter to control the course of the coming phase that will be followed, according to what is proposed, by general elections after which the state of elected institutions will rise in the new republic—and those who call for keeping the conference within the bounds of its conciliatory role and leaving political matters until a call is issued for establishing political entities to be agreed upon at a later time.

#### Fundamental Differences Over Secession

Concealed and open division has developed inside and outside the conference over several issues, including refusal by some Darod tribes to participate in the conference because of the concept of secession primarily. Meanwhile, other factions of these tribes have vacillated between support and rejection. However, few of them have explicitly endorsed the concept of an independent northern state and of turning their backs to the south completely. The SNM leadership, with its disunited factions, seems to be divided over the conference's tasks and role, the new spirit, and the numerous notables who have joined it and who were considered supporters of the

Siad Barre regime before it collapsed and when that regime hit the northern cities, villages, and citizens painfully. Afterward, these notables opposed the north's independence vehemently and even worked and moved against it forcefully at the domestic and external levels.

Abdirahman Tur addressed the conference in his capacity as the legally elected president of the State of Somaliland and made to the conferees statements from which it is understood that the man wants to abdicate his authority and admit to his administration's domestic and foreign failures. But he justifies these failures and holds others, and not just himself, responsible for them. After delivering his address, he departed the hall and the town and returned to Djibouti, from whence he returned to Hergessa to observe the activities and deliberations of the conference, where maneuvers and dialogues of a different kind have started. More than one champion and protagonist of the aspirations for power has emerged. It is believed that some factions are trying honor Abdirahman Tur's request, to relieve him, and to install Mohamed Ibrahim Egal in his place as president of the State of Somaliland. Some people say that Omar Arteh Ghalib has similar aspirations for the same post. People talk about his dramatic address which sounded like a plea for reconciliation with the north and the northerners, keeping in mind that for a long time Arteh was viewed as pro-south and was accused by northerners of not protesting hard enough against Siad Barre's bloody policies toward the north. Arteh was even accused of participating in those policies before Siad Barre jailed him and considered him one of those plotting against him because he aspired for power and not because he supported the north.

#### Between Justification and Aspiration for Power

The general context of Omar Arteh's address to the Borama conference ranged from justifying a pivotal old role and participation in the unity institutions from the time they came into existence in 1960 to retreat from the unionist line and search for a future role, even if on the basis of past experience. Arteh spoke about his experience in the area of foreign action when he participated in the international diplomatic action which led to partitioning Pakistan into two states. Within the context of justifying his new tendency, Arteh compared the north's right to secession and independence with Yugoslavia's and Czechoslovakia's right to break away from the former Soviet Union.

Moreover, Mohamed Ibrahim Egal's address to the Addis Ababa reconciliation conference is considered by observers to be an address directed more to the Borama conference than to the Addis Ababa conference. This address is understood to mean that he wants to disavow his past unionist line intelligently and to project his new northern line, aspiring for a role there as an alternative to President Abdirahman Tur who has hinted that he wishes to be relieved, but without offering a substitute. This [succession] will be the touchstone if the Borama conference is destined to be actually transformed into a

national congress replacing the SNM institutions. It seems that some people are trying to keep the SNM afloat, making it a part of the influential forces in the northern policy, and not all the influential forces holding all cards of the game.

**Pakistani Soldiers Arrive for Duty in Mogadishu**  
**BK2304093493 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 0200 GMT 23 Apr 93**

[Text] Another contingent of more than 1,000 Pakistani soldiers have arrived in Mogadishu to take part in UN relief operations in Somalia. The Pakistani troops will replace the U.S. Marines in the united task force in Mogadishu on 26 April.

**Constitution Committee Head Denounces Criticism**

**EA2704111393 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1045 GMT 26 Apr 93**

[Excerpt] Mr. Mawlid Maalin Mahmoud, chairman of the committee charged with the preparation of an interim constitution, has described as regrettable the baseless article in the privately owned AL-ISLAM newspaper's issue No. 117 published on Friday, 23 April, criticizing the constitution draft committee by saying it is not ready to introduce shari'ah law in the country as the people will reject this.

Holding a news conference at Lafweyn Hotel in Mogadishu on 26 April, Mr. Mawlid Maalin said that it is surprising to see a newspaper that speaks with an Islamic voice print fabrications aimed at harming a Muslim

personality and a Somali citizen. He explained that the committee is composed of experts in the Islamic religion and lawyers drawn from a cross section of Somali society.

The chairman said the allegation is unfortunate. He said that the committee has reported the matter to the Criminal Investigation Department and the Unified Task Force for clarification and for a final step to be taken against the paper. In conclusion, Mr. Mawlid Maalin Mahmud reiterated that the personalities behind the matter should be arrested and dealt with in accordance with the law. [passage omitted]

**Tanzania**

**Police Ordered To Arrest 11 Agitators**  
**EA2704113293 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1300 GMT 26 Apr 93**

[Text] Honorable Augustin Mrema, minister of internal affairs and deputy prime minister, has directed the Morogoro regional police commander to arrest 11 people who are reported to be using religion to disrupt peace in the country. Mrema did not mention the names of the people in question, who he said have indulged in sowing hatred among Tanzanians through religion. Minister Mrema, who was addressing thousands of citizens at Jamhuri Stadium in Morogoro while conducting the Union Day celebrations, said that the government will not condone the few agitators who want to cause war among Tanzanians. Mrema called on all peaceloving Tanzanians to be vigilant and shun those agitators who are sowing the seeds of hatred among the citizens.

**Multiparty Negotiating Council Adjourns Until 30 Apr**  
*MB2604154393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1526  
GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] Johannesburg April 26 SAPA—The 104-member multiparty negotiating council agreed on Monday evening to adjourn till Friday after delegates failed to accept reports on violence and the transitional process prepared by a sub-committee.

Delegates agreed they would deal with the "substantive issues" on Friday after administrative problems caused some of the participants to only receive copies of the full recommendation of the planning committee on Monday morning.

The recommendation deals with setting up technical sub-committees for the transitional executive council, independent media and electoral commissions as well as other organs to ensure a level political playing field.

The three-person sub-committee, which prepared the reports emanating from agreements reached at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa), said in its report back that the document had been compiled in terms of the negotiating forum on April 1, 1993.

It also dealt with increasing the powers of the National Peace Accord, the setting up of a peace corps and creating a general climate for peace and stability as well as joint control of the security forces. However, because of problems with a courier company, the documents could not be delivered to participants in various parts of the country.

As a result, there was a determined effort by particularly members of the Concerned South Africa Group [Cosag] to have the meeting adjourned until they had studied the documents in greater detail.

"We must collectively agree that it was one of the most frustrating days," said Bophuthatswana government's representative Rowan Cronje. His sentiments were echoed by ANC [African National Congress] Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa who urged delegates to be serious about the process. "We are here to negotiate in all seriousness the country's future. If we don't know the documents, we have no right to be here negotiating our country's future. We must put pressure on ourselves and work according to deadlines," he said when urging delegates to accept a deadline for submissions on the reports by Thursday.

The planning committee will meet on Thursday to discuss submissions and various other documents arising from its sub-committee. The negotiating council resumes its meeting on Friday at 11am.

**IFP Submits Resolution on Violence to Multiparty Talks**  
*MB2604192893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1529  
GMT 26 Apr 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg April 26 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] surprised other delegates at the resumption of multiparty negotiations on Monday when it submitted a resolution on violence calling for all private armies to be disbanded immediately.

"Private armies not only serve absolutely no useful purpose whatsoever, but as instruments of violence are the most serious threat to the potential success of these multiparty talks," IFP National Chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose said in a detailed address which accompanied the resolution.

The address and resolution became "official submissions" after copies were submitted to the administration and handed out to delegates at Monday's negotiating council meeting at the World Trade Centre near Johannesburg.

Due to procedural hiccups, such as a lack of time for delegates to study documentation, the forum did not discuss the issue of violence on Monday as had been planned.

Discussion was postponed to Friday after the forum agreed to adjourn without having tackled "substantive issues" on the agenda. "I intend still reading the document and resolution to the negotiating council," Dr Mdlalose told SAPA on Monday afternoon.

The council comprises 104 members representing 26 parties and organisations.

The IFP resolution on violence is separate to one drawn-up last week by a 10-member planning committee, of which Dr Mdlalose is a member.

"Violence, and the participation of negotiation parties in the generation of the idiom of violence, and worse their participation in acts of violence, should now be curbed in every possible way," the IFP resolution stated.

"We demand that this forum immediately set up a commission supported by military and technical experts to organise and supervise the disbandment of private armies, the identification and control of arms caches, measures to prevent any further recruitment and military training of citizens abroad, and the rehabilitation of former members of private armies," Dr Mdlalose said in his prepared address.

The IFP resolution proposed specifically that the negotiating council call on the African National Congress "to accept the need" that its armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Sword of the Nation], disband.

"The fact of the matter is that the IFP cannot see its way through to negotiating a constitutional settlement if this forum continues to pretend that the violence only need be sorted out later," Dr Mdlalose said.

"All private armies must be disbanded forthwith," he said.

"APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], MK, AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging; Afrikaner Resistance Movement] or Wit Wolwe [White Wolves] members wishing to join the future defence force can do so, providing they satisfy whatever minimum criteria are in place.

"Frankly, we hold out little hope for a successful transition to democracy unless the question of political violence is addressed, and addressed properly. Constitutional negotiations cannot succeed on their own, in taking the nation forward. We are convinced that much of the violence is not accidental and that it is no mere inevitable by-product of the transition," Dr Mdlalose said.

"There is an agenda behind it whose goal is to subvert the democratisation process and to deny the people of South Africa their freedom of choice in the forthcoming elections."

While the IFP did not know when South Africa's first non-race elections would be held, "we envisage the entire negotiations, transitional and electoral processes being finalised by the end of next year at which stage the first democratic government... can take office".

"But we must also be quite frank in admitting that there are major problems with our timetable if the violence directed against us is permitted to continue unchecked," Dr Mdlalose said.

The IFP was not prepared to accept a general election based on "the politics of victory at all costs backed up by private armies devastating communities and sowing fear and mayhem". Dr Mdlalose criticised the ANC [African National Congress] and government for striking a "cosy agreement on MK being permitted to train its cadres and we know they are being trained oversea in Africa, as well as in Transkei".

The IFP delegation to the talks issued a "death list" of 275 IFP officer bearers and party leaders who had been assassinated since 1985.

The IFP resolution proposed: "The negotiating accepts that it will be impossible to proceed with constitutional negotiations until the ANC has accepted the need for it to participate in the demilitarisation of civil society.

"The negotiating council similarly calls on all political formations, with the ANC, to accept the need to disband all private armies under their control and subject themselves to the procedures and determinations of the proposed commission.

The resolution continued: "To this end the negotiating council calls on the ANC to accept the need to disband Umkhonto we Sizwe, and to subject itself to procedures to do so under the guidance of a commission of the elimination of private armies which will be supported by military and technical experts."

"There is no way we can negotiate as long as the barrel of a gun is being held to our heads," Dr Mdlalose told SAPA before proceedings began on Monday.

A 10-member planning committee last week finalised its own resolution on violence, which was tabled for adoption at Monday's resumption of "real" negotiations, as delegates have described the forum.

The planning committee resolution proposed three technical committees be established: To debate the strengthening of the National Peace Accord; "to conceptualise and work out ways and means to bring about the formation of a peace corps through which especially the young people of our country can become activley involved"; and, to discuss security forces and armed formations.

The planning committee proposed that issues concerning security forces and armed formations should be entrusted to the technical committee proposed to deal with the transitional executive council (TEC).

The IFP resolution called for its proposed commission for the elimination of private armies to:

- "organise and supervise the disbandment of private armies;
- "identify and control arms caches;
- "adopt measures to prevent any further recruitment and military training of citizens abroad; (and),
- "develop ways and means of rehabilitating former members of private armies."

"It is simply not good enough that the multiparty forum concentrates its energies exclusively upon constitutional matters," Dr Mdlalose said.

"It is our responsibility to take the lead in directing the country towards peace, failing which our constitutional deliberations will come to nought.

"Constitutional negotiations have to go hand in hand with the peace process since neither can succeed without the other.

"We have had enough of failed negotiations and we have had enough of failed peace," Dr Mdlalose said.

#### **Government Responds to IFP Accusations**

*MB2604180393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1653  
GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] Johannesburg April 26 SAPA—The government has lashed out at the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] for its

accusations that State President F W de Klerk's administration is in cahoots with the African National Congress [ANC] in the training of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing].

The IFP said in a statement it circulated to participants of the negotiating council at the World Trade Centre, near Johannesburg, on Monday that it was deeply disturbed by the cosy relationship between the ANC and the government.

"We know the government and the ANC have a cosy agreement on MK being permitted to train its cadres and we know they are being trained overseas and in Africa as well as Transkei.

"There may be no formal agreement between the government and the ANC to this effect, but we also know these cadres are being deployed in Natal/kwaZulu and that they are coming into the region with hit lists of IFP leaders; that they are importing large quantities of arms and ammunition; and, crucially, that the government is fully aware of this," IFP National Chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose said in a statement.

In response at a press conference on Monday night, Minister of Constitutional Development and Communications Roelf Meyer said the IFP comments were "unfortunate and premature".

Cape National Party leader Dr Dawie de Villiers said his party was "astounded" by the statement. "We were astounded by the harshness and the inflammatory nature of the statement."

The NP [National Party] found it strange the IFP had not made the accusations when Mr de Klerk met IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi recently.

Mr Meyer said the government would give a more detailed response when it confronted the IFP at the negotiating council meeting on Friday.

The question of violence was an integral part of the agenda of the entire negotiating structure, he added.

At another press conference, the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] also expressed dismay at the IFP statement.

PAC General Secretary Benny Alexander said his organisation feared the current political sniping between the ANC and the IFP might overshadow real progress made in negotiations.

#### **Roelf Meyer on Multiparty Talks, Election Date**

*MB2604060893 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 25 Apr 93*

[Telephone interview with Constitutional Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer in Pretoria by Rashid Meer in London on 25 April on the "Focus on Africa" program—recorded; first paragraph is studio announcer's introduction]

[Text] South Africa's political parties get back to the negotiating table tomorrow, trying to reach that elusive agreement on how to end the era of white domination. It has been a tumultuous two weeks in South Africa, with the assassination of ANC [African National Congress] leader Chris Hani, the widespread violence that followed, as well as the death, through natural causes, of the Conservative Party leader Andries Treurnicht, and ANC veteran Oliver Tambo, just yesterday. Tomorrow's talks will resume in Johannesburg with the ANC stepping up the pressure on the government to fix an early election date. The man heading the government team is Minister of Constitutional Affairs Roelf Meyer. On the line to Pretoria, Rashid Meer asked him whether he thought the talks would succeed.

[Meyer] Well, there is a lot of importance about these talks. We are looking at agreement on the following matters, more or less, that would be on the process itself, on the transitional constitution, and on other related matters that are all critical in terms of progress.

[Meer] Now, there has been a very clear call from the ANC in the past week for the government to set a date for elections. In the government's view, when would be a good time for the elections to take place? What date will you be pushing?

[Meyer] Since November last year we were pushing for March or April next year, and we believe that is still attainable.

[Meer] In the discussions that you're having on these issues, these, I suppose, what could broadly be called transitional arrangements, in these discussions, whom do you see as being the most resistant party?

[Meyer] I wouldn't like to comment on that because we are only entering into addressing these matters as from tomorrow. There are various issues on which there are various points of difference. For instance, on the matter of the process, that would be a process leading up to an election for a government of national unity, there are differences between us and the Inkatha Freedom Party. On matters of substance, that would be regarding the exact details of a transitional constitution, there are points of difference between us and the ANC.

[Meer] Now, the Inkatha Freedom Party has time and again accused the government and the ANC of stitching things up behind the scenes. How do you feel you are going to be able to carry them in the talks?

[Meyer] The major difference, as I can see it, between us and Inkatha, lies in the question of the process. They would favor the multiparty negotiating forum to negotiate a so-called final constitution for the country, and only at that stage an election based on such a final constitution. It is our view that we should rather negotiate for a transitional constitution providing for a transitional phase, bringing about a government of national unity, because it is our view that such a transitional phase, with a government of national unity, would be in

a better position to bring about stability in the country and that such a transitional phase should, in fact, last for quite a long time, namely five years.

On that point, as far as the process is concerned, we have agreement with the ANC. On other matters, like for instance, the exact details relating to such a constitution, we are having some differences still between us and the ANC.

[Meer] But it does sound very much like your differences with the ANC are differences of detail, whereas your differences with Inkatha are over the whole principle of things.

[Meyer] I wouldn't call it the principal; I would call it the process. In this regard I think the point of convincing them lies with the question of regionalism in the transitional phase, in other words to what extent provision will be made for strong autonomous regional government already in the transitional constitution. If they can be satisfied about that, I'm quite sure they can be convinced that this process that we're looking at is in fact the best one.

[Meer] But isn't the basic view of Inkatha that Natal region, their strongest, should be under their control and this is something that the Nationalist Party government is dead opposed to?

[Meyer] That is not a correct analysis of their point of view or of the situation. What they want, obviously, is some autonomous regional government. That is also what we agree on. The question is really to what extent this can be formalized already in a transitional constitution and we also favor that to be provided for, quite clearly, and on an entrenched basis almost, in the transitional constitution. Only after an election it would be clear who is, in fact, in the majority position in any region also as far as Natal is concerned, and it would not be a case of now, prior to the election, in fact, deciding which party will in fact be the majority party in any region.

[Meer] Yet, this is precisely the kind of assurance that Inkatha is seeking from the government. Is there any chance that you would give in to this demand of theirs?

[Meyer] Again, I think the demand is not clearly defined. The demand can't be that we give any assurance to any party and any region, that it would have the majority after an election in that region. It would be up for the process of elections to determine what is the outcome there. What is important, and what we are prepared to work for, in conjunction with Inkatha, is to ensure that as far as the transitional constitutional is concerned, the boundaries, the powers, and the functions should be determined. ...[changes thought] Four regions should be determined as far as possible in that transitional constitution.

### Azanian Youth Threaten To Disrupt Talks

*MB2604190393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1823  
GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] Johannesburg April 26 SAPA—The Azanian National Youth Unity [Azanyu] on Monday threatened to disrupt the multiparty negotiations at the World Trade Centre if agreement on the creation of a "sovereign constituent assembly" is not reached by May 31.

This was the decision taken at an Azanyu national executive council meeting held in Johannesburg at the weekend.

Azanyu national organiser Thabiso Mosokotso also announced in a statement the organisation is to convene a workshop with the theme "youth and 1993—the year of the great storm".

"The multiparty conference at the World Trade Centre appears to be making no significant progress towards moving to a negotiated settlement in a democratically elected constituent assembly," he said. "The Azanian masses and the youth in particular cannot wait any longer. Our patience has run out."

Mr Mosokotso said Azanyu offered the forum a month's grace from May 1 to May 31 in which to finalise and agree on "modalities of the creation of a sovereign constituent assembly".

"Failing this, the storm will blow in their direction. Azanyu will ensure that the whole process is not only interrupted but (that) it is disrupted by any means necessary."

He said Azanyu had also arranged a series of meetings with observer missions in South Africa to question the purpose of their presence as well as their contribution towards "pragmatically ending violence in the country".

Mr Mosokotso said Azanyu "strongly condemned" the harassment of journalists "for whatever reason or excuse". In collaboration with the Pan Africanist Congress' Vaal region it would hold a summit of all political organisations and churches to discuss their protection and safety.

### Police Apply To Extend Detention of Derby-Lewis

*MB2704115693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1131  
GMT 27 Apr 93*

[Text] Johannesburg April 27 SAPA—The SA [South African] Police [SAP] confirmed on Tuesday that an application for the further detention of top Conservative Party [CP] member Clive Derby-Lewis in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act has been made and will be heard in camera on Thursday [29 April] in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

The police seek to detain Mr Derby-Lewis for a further 10 days in terms of the legislation. The senior CP man

was arrested on April 17 in connection with the assassination of SA Communist Party General Secretary Chris Hani on April 10.

Mr Derby-Lewis' detention under Section 29 is set to expire on Thursday. The first 48 hours of his detention were spent under Section 51 of the Criminal Procedures Act.

His wife, Gaye Derby-Lewis, was arrested at their home in Krugersdorp about three days later, also in connection with the Hani assassination.

A statement on behalf of the SAP by Brigadier Frans Malherbe said a further two urgent applications will also be heard at the same time as the police application.

Mrs Derby-Lewis' son, Herman Graser, has brought the two applications against the further detention of his mother and stepfather. "These two applications will also be heard on Thursday, April 29, 1993, at 2pm at the Pretoria Supreme Court," said Brig Malherbe.

Meanwhile, Major-General Piet du Toit, who is leading the investigation into Mr Hani's death, on Tuesday expressed grave concern about the publication of certain aspects of the case, which he said could jeopardise the investigation. He did not elaborate.

Gen du Toit has at hand two prominent international experts to give advice.

They are former head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch, Commander George Churchill-Coleman and Dr Ralf Kruger, former head of the state Bureau for Criminal Investigation of Baden-Wurttemburg in Stuttgart.

#### SACP Opt for 'More Vigorous Program'

MB2604124793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 26 Apr 93

[Text] The newly elected secretary general of the South African Communist Party [SACP], Mr. Charles Nqakula, says the party has opted for a more vigorous program to democratize the country in memory of Mr. Chris Hani.

Mr. Nqakula told our political news staff that if no constitutional settlement was reached by the end of next month then the voice of the masses would have to be heard. He said white right-wingers who were threatening the negotiation process would have to be neutralized.

#### Television Journalist Shot in Katlehong

MB2704081393 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 27 Apr 93

[Text] A television journalist has been shot in Katlehong on the East Rand. Sam Msibi is in a serious condition in hospital. He is a camera operator for Worldwide Television News. It's not clear what the motive was for the attack. It comes just days after an SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] TV reporter was killed in

Sharpeville. Calvin Thusago was killed and camera operator Dudley Saunders seriously injured in that attack in the Vaal township.

Members of two journalist organizations are marching in Sharpeville today to highlight the issue of journalists' safety. The South African Union of Journalists and the Media Workers' Association say their protest is to increase community awareness of the need to protect journalists.

#### Concern Over Journalists' Safety Expressed

MB2704085993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2206 GMT 26 Apr 93

[Text] Johannesburg April 26 SAPA—The free flow of information was vital to society and attacks on journalists seriously impeded this, the Campaign for Open Media [COM] said on Monday [26 April].

COM spokesman Jeanette Minnie said in a statement any limit on the flow of information "would give a free hand to forces of anarchy to act as they pleased..."

Ms Minnie expressed COM's concern about warnings by journalists that they would no longer be prepared to enter certain areas should their safety not be guaranteed.

Recent statements by the African National Congress [ANC] and the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] denouncing attacks on journalists, in particular the killing of the SABC's [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Calvin Thusago in Sharpeville on Friday [23 April], were welcomed, Ms Minnie said.

The ANC said it would train special marshalls to render assistance to journalists, while the PAC has undertaken to ensure their safety in Vaal Triangle townships.

Ms Minnie called on all political organisations and parties in Sharpeville to give their support to a march by journalists in the township on Tuesday.

The march, organised by the South African Union of Journalists [SAUJ] and the Media Workers Association of South Africa [MWASA], will be held to uphold the right of journalists to perform their duties unhindered and free of any harassment or physical attacks.

In a joint statement, the SAUJ and MWASA said organisations should not be allowed to pay lip service to the principles of press freedom and independence "while their supporters on the ground fail to respect the safe conduct and physical safety of journalists".

The unions said the exclusion of journalists from certain townships would have serious consequences.

"The public will have no idea of what is happening...From this point there is only a short step to the situation during the state of emergency when the only information available was statistics provided by the police and which could not be verified independently."

The statement added journalists had fought against the suppression of information by the government and warned that they would wage the same struggle against any community which did not hold journalists' work in high esteem.

**Man Killed in AK-47 Rifle Attack Near Pretoria**  
**MB2604113793 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 0630 GMT GMT 26 Apr 93**

[Text] Art Schenkel, who was seriously injured last night when unknown men fired at his vehicle with an AK-47 Rifle at Donkerhoek near Pretoria, has died. The 24-year-old Mr. Schenkel, his wife Marian, and their three children aged five years, three years, and five months respectively, were returning from a church service when they were attacked. Mr. Schenkel was shot in the chest and his wife in the leg.

**Two Youths Killed in Murchison**  
**MB2604122193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1136 GMT 26 Apr 93**

[Text] Durban April 26 SAPA—Two youths were shot dead over the weekend in Murchison, near the Natal south coast town of Port Shepstone, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

The two youths, who were standard nine pupils at a local high school, were killed in an attack by unknown people on Saturday [24 April] afternoon.

A spokesman for Port Shepstone Practical Ministries has strongly condemned the killings, saying there was apparently a concerted effort by certain individuals to scuttle the recent peace initiatives in the area.

The situation in the township was tense on Monday and schools were not functioning.

An emergency meeting to strengthen the [word indistinct] peace attempts got underway on Monday morning. The meeting is being attended by community leaders and by representatives of international observer missions.

**Eastern Transvaal Man Killed**  
**MB2604131793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 26 Apr 93**

[Text] A man of the farm Blesbokspuit near Piet Retief in the south-eastern Transvaal has been killed in an attack on his farm. Thirty-nine year old Mr. Philip van Rooyen and a farm worker were in the dairy when they were attacked by two men with an AK-47 rifle. Mr. van Rooyen ran from them, but was shot in the back with a 9mm pistol. The attackers escaped in a green Cortina driven by three other men and headed towards the Houtkop Swaziland border post. Mr. van Rooyen died on the way to hospital.

**Police Report Four Killings in Natal**  
**MB2704103793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0936 GMT 27 Apr 93**

[Text] Durban Apr 27 SAPA—Police on Tuesday reported four more killings in Natal, bringing the violence toll in the province since Friday [23 April] to at least 29.

Durban police spokesman Maj Hamilton Ngidi said a police patrol found the body of a man in Shembe village, Inanda, outside Durban on Monday. He had been shot dead.

Police also found the body of a man who had been shot the previous day in nearby Ntuzuma.

The kwaZulu Police [KZP], meanwhile, reported the killing of a man in the Woya area of kwaMakhutha, near Amanzimtoti. His burned body was found on Monday [26 April] night.

The KZP also reported the shooting of Sipho Mahlangu, 36, in the Mkhazini area of kwaMakutha. He had been kidnapped on Sunday and his body was found later with gunshot wounds.

Weekend deaths were also reported from Port Shepstone where six people were killed, 10 in two separate incidents on the north coast, five killings in Umlazi, and four deaths reported from two incidents in Nkandla and Vryheid.

**Member of Farm Peace Committee Wounded in Attack**  
**MB2604170693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1333 GMT 26 Apr 93**

[Text] A prominent member of the Dalmaney farm peace committee at Ntuzuma township north of Durban is in a critical condition after being wounded in a handgrenade attack on his house on Monday, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported.

Mr Cromwell Mduli, who is also a member of the local civics association, was at home at Ntuzuma when a handgrenade was hurled through a window.

His attackers also opened fire with AK-47 rifles and two other persons who were also in the house were seriously wounded. They are Mr Mbuliseni Ngocobo and Mr Siphiwe Mchunu. All were admitted to King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban.

The incident has been linked to a power struggle between different factions of the township's civic structure.

**Agriculture Union President on Attacks on Farmers**  
*MB2604133393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] The president of the [Orange] Free State Agricultural Union, Dr. Piet Gouws, says the calls by the ANC [African National Congress] and other black groups for white farmers to be killed have found a ready audience among their radical supporters. He said this in reaction to the murder of a farmer near Senekal yesterday. He said the attacks were forming a pattern and happened mostly on Saturday afternoons when farm laborers were not moving about the property. He appealed to farmers to be especially cautious over the weekends.

**ANC Spokesman Niehaus Receives Death Threat**  
*MB2704062393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 27 Apr 93*

[Text] The official ANC [African National Congress] spokesman, Mr. Carl Niehaus, has received a death threat.

A printed certificate issued by the so-called Boere Republikeinse Leer [Boer Republican Army], states that Mr. Niehaus has been convicted and sentenced to death for so-called racial treachery. He was also convicted of what was described as the undermining of his nation and the selling out of the fatherland. Mr. Niehaus said he had received the threat in the post. He said it proved that there were still groups and elements in right-wing circles who wanted to attack people and commit violence to undermine the democratic process. He called on the government to stop handling the right-wingers with kid gloves.

Mr. Niehaus said it was disturbing that the government had not yet taken decisive action against the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader, Mr. Eugene Terreblanche, because of his inflammatory remarks in which he encouraged violence and assassinations.

**IFP Requests Goldstone Investigate Attack on Mourners**  
*MB2704060493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2033 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] Durban April 26 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] on Monday called on the Goldstone Commission to investigate possible South African Police collusion in Saturday night's attack on mourners at an IFP vigil at kwaMbonambi in northern Natal.

Police said six people died and eight were wounded in the incident. They said four of the dead were slain by IFP members in retaliation for the killing of two supporters at the vigil for assassinated IFP regional chairman Cai-phus Dlamini.

In a statement on Monday, IFP Central Committee member and Nseleni Chairman Blessed Gwala demanded police disclose the identities of the four slain assailants.

He said witnesses had claimed to have identified some of the attackers as SAP [South African Police] members attached to the kwaMbonambi police station.

Mr Gwala asked why policemen, asked to protect mourners throughout the all-night vigil, had apparently left the premises by 7.30pm. Mr Gwala claimed the attack was launched soon after the police had withdrawn. He also claimed kwaMbonambi police were pro-African National Congress [ANC] and hostile towards IFP members.

The IFP had passed all information at its disposal to Maj Frank Dutton of the Goldstone Commission's special police task force, Mr Gwala said.

He also claimed that "an MK (ANC armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe) hit squad" was using an area known as Ngoza in the Empangeni district as a springboard for repeated attacks on neighbouring IFP-supporting communities.

**PAC Denies Planning To Attack Schools, Hospitals**  
*MB2704060793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1927 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town April 26 SAPA—Attacking schools and hospitals was not within the revolutionary morality of the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] or its armed wing, APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], the PAC director of publicity and information, Mr Waters Toboti, said on Monday.

Mr Toboti was asked for comment on reports that Cape Peninsula and western Cape school principals had been approached by police and warned against possible terrorist attacks from APLA.

The reports caused consternation at some Cape schools after the weekend publication of the reports which said police regarded them as possible "soft" targets.

"I cannot believe that," responded Mr Toboti. "I am not an official spokesman for APLA but it is not within the revolutionary morality of APLA or the PAC to attack schools and hospitals."

"The police have either the wrong information or are being mischievous," he said.

These charges were in the same mould as those accusing the PAC for the Eikenhof shootings only to end in the arrest of suspects who turned out to be ANC Youth League members. "The police also warned before Easter that civilians would be attacked and a statement was

issued by APLA HQ from Dar es Salaam. It said it was untrue that it was the policy of APLA to attack civilians."

Mr Toboti complained that the statement had not been publicised.

### Pollsters Note IFP Constituency Shift

*MB2604081893 Braamfontein WORK IN PROGRESS in English Apr/May 93 p 18*

[Article by Hein Marais: "Double Jeopardy: How Popular Is the IFP Really?"]

[Text] Levels of IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] support have been a bone of contention for years. Until late 1991 pollsters were finding Mangosuthu Buthelezi's party unable to hoist its support into double figures. In 1992, however, the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) began detecting what appeared to be a significant swell of support for Inkatha.

In the October 1992 HSRC poll, IFP national support peaked at 11 percent, with black support rising to 15 percent. Support in rural Natal went as high as "45-50 percent", HSRC general manager of information, Dr Johann Mouton, told WIP [WORK IN PROGRESS].

What is baffling is that HSRC polls are the only ones spotting this "groundswell". Research Surveys, for example, finds IFP support "nationwide at 3 percent—it's never gone higher," according to research consultant Jan Hofmeyer. "The highest we've seen it go is 15 percent in rural Natal."

So what's going on? Some numbers sleuthing might help. The Development Bank of SA (DBSA) pegs the total number of voters in SA (including the TVBC [Transkei, Venda, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei] states) at 21 million, 14.4 million of them black. (Research Survey's Neil Higgs warns that the 1991 census figures are "fraught with hazard"; they still find, for example, less than 1 million residents in Soweto!) According to the DBSA, there are 3.8 million Zulu voters and 3.5 million Xhosas. This leaves 7.1 million other black voters.

The HSRC's October 1992 poll found 0.4 percent of potential Xhosa voters and an average 0.8 percent of other black voters (excluding Zulus) saying they would vote for the IFP. Only 37 percent of Zulus chose the IFP. Using the DBSA voter figures, that translates into 1.4 million Zulus. Likewise, one gets 15,000 Xhosas and 60,000 other blacks who might be regarded as likely IFP voters—a total of 1.48 million or 10.2 percent of the 14.4 million black voters. Yet the HSRC claims 15 percent of blacks support the IFP—one-third more than its figures seem to add up to.

But here's the rub. The HSRC doesn't poll Bophuthatswana and the Transkei where there are about 2.6 million black voters, according to the DBSA—none of them Zulus. So, with almost 20 percent of black voters

excluded from the HSRC calculations (among whom Research Surveys finds IFP support averaging well under 1 percent), the IFP share of black support becomes inflated.

Research Survey's Jan Hofmeyer argues that it's "misleading" not to estimate political support in those territories. "There's enough indication of what you'll find if you went there, namely very high ANC [African National Congress] support."

Likewise, the October poll found 11 percent national support for the IFP among voters of all race groups—which translates into 2.3 million "votes," using the DBSA figures. The HSRC found 3.4 percent (133,000 "votes"), and less than 1 percent coloureds (generously 10,000) and Asians (5,000) supporting the party. Add to those 148,000 "votes" the 1.48 million black "votes" calculated above and the IFP scores 1.63 million "votes," or 7.8 percent nationwide support. "To be honest," an HSRC source told WIP, "when I look at the figures, the IFP comes out closer to 7 percent nationally." But even 7 percent is way more than the roughly 3 percent IFP support measured in other polls....

Like many pollsters, political sociologist Mark Orkin is puzzled by the levels of IFP support cited by the HSRC. "Through 1991, the HSRC measured the same levels of Buthelezi and IFP support nationally as everyone else," he says. What intrigues Orkin is that the jump in HSRC-measured IFP support seemed to coincide with researcher Lawrence Schlemmer taking over as general manager of the social dynamics section at the Council. Schlemmer was formerly secretary of the Buthelezi Commission and director of the Inkatha Institute. "In February 1992, Schlemmer said his 'fingertip feeling'—his words—was that Inkatha would probably command around 15 percent support nationally," Orkin recalls. "Miraculously, ever since then the HSRC has found double figure support for the IFP."

Orkin observes that the council is using generous estimates of how many Zulus live in rural Natal (the IFP's biggest support base). The calculations and sample weighting of its February 1992 poll assumed that rural Zulus made up 17 percent of all black voters. Eight months later, HSRC computations were assuming that rural Zulus constituted 23 percent of black voters. They had increased by 6 percent the only segment of voters among whom the IFP has appreciable support—which "pushed" IFP support among blacks up by at least 2 percent.

A trend other pollsters are noticing is that the IFP is experiencing a constituency shift. "The IFP has a lot more support among whites than among urban blacks," says Woessner, whose latest figures show 4 percent whites and 2.4 percent urban blacks saying they'd vote IFP. Lately Hofmeyer has also found whites keener on the IFP than on the Democratic Party. "Whites want

.blacks in power that they think they can trust—they think Buthelezi and the IFP fit that bill," is how he reads the trend.

### Trade Surplus Decreases in March

MB2604145093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1315  
GMT 26 Apr 93

[Text] Johannesburg April 26 SAPA—South Africa's monthly trade surplus once again narrowed considerably in March, as exports remained sluggish and imports moved upwards, preliminary trade figures released by Customs and Excise on Monday show. The trade surplus for March was R[Rand] 776.9-million from the previous month's R1230.4-million and January's R838.5-million.

Imports in March were R5291.9-million from February's R4147.7-million and exports last month were R6068.8-million compared to the previous month's R5372.1-million.

Total imports for the the first three months of this year rose by 13 per cent to R13597.4-million from the same period a year ago of R11988.8-million.

Total exports for January to March were a meagre 0.4 per cent higher at R16543.2-million compared to the same period in 1992 of R16485.4-million.

Imports of vegetable products increased by a massive 192 per cent to R644.7-million in the January to March period compared to a year ago, while there was continued growth in imports of live animals, and fats and oils.

The export of mineral products in March amounted to R619.9-million, and this category's total exports for the first three months of the year were 28 per cent higher than the same period in 1992.

Gems and stones' exports were 30 per cent lower than last year while imports were sharply up at R355.6-million from R92-million a year ago.

Imports of machinery and electrical equipment were R1495.5-million in March pushing the total for the year so far to R3800.7-million compared to R3698.8-million last year. Other unclassified goods and balance of payments adjustments (the category which includes trade in gold and platinum group metals, as well as oil and arms) exports were R1865.2-million and imports R621.6-million in March this year and their respective totals were both higher than a year ago.

27 Apr Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries  
MB2704134993

[Editorial Report]

### THE STAR

Free Media Under Threat—Commenting on the death of South African Broadcasting Corporation newsman, Calvin Thusago, Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 27 April in a page-14 editorial says the death highlights the following: "The free flow of information is under threat; media freedom is in jeopardy; and the tendency to shoot the messenger has taken a sinister twist. A hardening of attitudes towards journalists in the townships has been apparent since the middle of last year....It is heartening, therefore, that the ANC [African National Congress], PAC [Pan- Africanist Congress] and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] have all condemned the latest outrage unequivocally and defended the right of journalists to report on the news of the day. But while offers of protection for reporters are to be welcomed, they are not enough. Political organisations who profess to believe in free media must ensure that their leaders at all levels speak with one voice on this issue."

### BUSINESS DAY

Call To Disclose Equations Underlying Keys Economic Model—"Until government discloses the equations underlying the Keys economic model, its secrecy will appear to have sinister connotations," warns a page-8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 27 April. "Rumours abound. One is that the model is incomplete and based on an unfinished Ph D by Jan Dreyer, the head of government's Central Economic Advisory Services. The implication is that the model is untried, may not stand up to scrutiny and cannot be tested because of its lack of completeness. Another, more cynical, is that the figures were massaged to allow Keys to make contentious policy proposals. The question remains: how could Keys have stated with such precision the economic consequences of wage increases or government spending cuts? If he and his Cabinet colleagues expect Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] or the ANC to participate seriously in the economic debate, they will need to disclose fully the bases for their contentions."

Not Only ANC Responsibility To Rein in Militant Youth—A second editorial on the same page notes the ANC's appeal to youths to keep Oliver Tambo's funeral peaceful, which is its "third move in a week to rein in its militant left wing." However, "while the ANC must deal with its own political problems, there has to be a wider responsibility for efforts to turn frustrated youngsters away from violence." The militant youth will not be contained, the paper argues, if "the job is left to the ANC alone....Attempts to address the problem of the 'lost generation' need to be put at the top of the agenda."

**CITY PRESS**

**Criticism of 'War Talk' of Political Leaders—**"Radicalism has taken a strong foothold in SA politics at a crucial time when real multiparty negotiations are about to get off the ground," begins a page-18 editorial in Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 25 April. "The war talk by various political leaders in the last few days and the resurgence of violence has put heavy strain on those expected to speed up the process of negotiations." CITY PRESS is "concerned at the mood the country is presently in, where respectable leaders go on a public platform and whip up emotions urging their followers to

take up arms. What Peter Mokaba of the ANC Youth League and Eugene Terreblanche of the AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging; Afrikaner Resistance Movement] displayed this week should be cause for concern to all those who yearn for a peaceful and democratic transformation in our country." Although the people harbor "deep-rooted anger," it will "not just disappear overnight simply because Nelson Mandela or F.W. de Klerk says so....We have come a long way to be where we are today and we cannot afford to turn the clock back in order to please the radicals from both sides. Mandela is a president-in-waiting, let him not wait much longer."

**Angola**

**Government, UNITA Differ on Cease-Fire Conditions**

*MB2604153893 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] In the Angolan peace talks in Abidjan, United Nations officials are optimistic about progress achieved so far, but the government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] delegations still have serious differences. Paulo Correira reports.

[Begin Correira recording] UNITA movement sys an agreement to resolve the Angolan crisis will be possibly be signed in Abidjan by UNITA and the Angolan peace delegation soon. However, reports from Luanda said the two sides still have to overcome the differences announced to end the fighting in Angola. UNITA continues to insist on temporary suspension of hostilities, followed by the distribution of emergency aid in UNITA-held areas before a permanent cease-fire is implemented. UNITA also wants to see the deployment of a large impartial military force which will be responsible for security and prevent any hostilities between government and rebel forces.

The government, on the other hand, says international aid organizations responsible for the redistribution of food and other essential supplies can only operate effectively if a permanent cease-fire is implemented. Government officials also say that it will be difficult to supervise a temporary suspension of hostilities. The talks are due to resume tomorrow and government negotiators have been holding talks with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on the best way to overcome the deadlock. United Nations officials and international mediators say they are continuing to work on a final document which will be signed by the two sides.

**Government Negotiator Expresses Opinions on Talks**

*MB2604211893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], today met with Cote d'Ivoire Foreign Minister Amara Essy in southern Angola. The envoy then returned to Luanda to brief the prime minister on his audience with Savimbi. At the end of the meeting, journalists talked with Higino Carneiro, spokesman for the government delegation.

[Begin recording] [Carneiro] We will return to Abidjan this evening. Tomorrow we will continue to work.

[Unidentified reporter] Is peace near or are there still great difficulties?

[Carneiro] I prefer to wait to see whether it is nearer or further away.

[Reporter] Is there anything new following the meeting that the Ivorian foreign minister had in Huambo?

[Carneiro] No. What he did was to try to bring closer the two parties' stands. According to the report we received, it seems the results are positive.

[Reporter] What was the report?

[Carneiro] Evidently, the message he brought cannot be revealed.

[Reporter] Can you give us some details which may serve as a....

[Carneiro, interrupting] No, just wait for the talks at the negotiating table. Then you will see the results of the process.

[Reporter] Will the problem of the cease-fire or suspension of hostilities be overcome?

[Carneiro] In terms of stands, this issue has already been overcome at the negotiating table. It is better for us to stop here so as not to create false expectations and to wait for the conclusion of the talks.

[Reporter] It is said that UNITA only will accept the cease-fire if it is signed at a high level. Can you confirm this?

[Carneiro] No, I do not know why it should be that way. UNITA signed the cease-fire at the high level in Lisbon, but did not fulfill it. [end recording]

**Savimbi Interviewed on Meeting Ivorian Envoy**

*MB2604211393 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Excerpts] Cote d'Ivoire Foreign Minister Amara Essy arrived in Angola this morning for a brief working visit. The Ivorian official arrived at Albano Machado Airport in Huambo from Luanda at 1255. [passage omitted]

At the end of the meeting with Amara Essy, His Excellency Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and commander in chief of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, gave an interview to the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel. He began by speaking about his meeting with the Ivorian foreign minister:

[Begin recording] [Savimbi] The meeting took place in the best way possible because [words indistinct] a message from President Houphouet-Boigny. All people in UNITA know that he is our friend [words indistinct] our concerns. We think the meeting took place in an atmosphere [words indistinct] friendship and understanding [words indistinct].

[Unidentified reporter] [question indistinct].

[Savimbi] We have a delegation led by Dr. Valentim, who is in Abidjan. It is therefore up to our delegation to

discuss the most complex aspects, because we think that from the time we agree to suspend hostilities, we will continue yielding until the cease-fire. What we need are mechanisms from the United Nations [word indistinct].

[Reporter] The expiration of the triple zero option [words indistinct] announced by the MPLA. Do you not think, Mr. President, that it jeopardizes the ongoing negotiations?

[Savimbi] No, no. We think that the Angolan people will now have the opportunity to judge. Those who do not want the triple zero option have either already bought or are about to buy materiel to wage war. We think that Portugal, where we signed the Bicesse Accords, and Russian and U.S. observers will have to be coherent. If someone wants to continue to buy war materiel, there will be no peace [words indistinct]. We think that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] has to accept the triple zero option. If it does not accept the option, the Angolan people will know who wants to foment and continue to wage war.

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Savimbi] No, the Angolan people must have trust. It is true that we have all faced serious frustration after being victims of the electoral fraud. We have already recovered, however. I want to send a message to all the soldiers, politicians, traditional chiefs, priests, catechists, and all the people that [words indistinct]. Despite the problems we have been experiencing, despite all the suffering, there is truly a future for the Angolan people. Our country is very rich. We should also be rich not only in hope [words indistinct]. [end recording]

#### **Carneiro Describes Meeting as Positive**

*MB2704084693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 27 Apr 93*

[Text] The Angolan peace talks have gone into recess, but they are scheduled to resume today with discussions on a cease-fire accord, the point on the agenda which is seen as crucial. Meanwhile, a major diplomatic struggle is under way. Ivorian Foreign Affairs Minister Amara Essy was in Angola on Monday for talks with Angolan Prime Minister Marcolino Moco and with Jonas Savimbi, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] leader. Essy did not give any details to the media regarding his meeting with the UNITA leader. What is known is that the meeting focused on the immediate future of the Abidjan talks, currently deadlocked over what the negotiators have described as substantial differences. Essy conveyed Jonas Savimbi's so-called new ideas to the Angolan prime minister and the government's negotiating team in Luanda. All that will be made public once the Ivorian foreign minister has been received by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, which may happen today.

[Begin Essy recording in French, with passage-by-passage translation to Portuguese] I am on a mission.

I have been to see Dr. Savimbi. I shall first brief my president. We are in the middle of talks and nothing is over yet. Let me get to Abidjan and then we will make a statement. The meeting is not over yet. We will resume tomorrow. I am optimistic about the outcome of these talks. [end recording]

Angolan Armed Forces General Higino Carneiro, member of the Angolan Government's team to the Abidjan peace talks, has described as positive the meeting between Ivorian Foreign Minister Amara Essy and Jonas Savimbi. He made that comment on the basis of a report the Ivorian envoy presented to the government.

[Begin Carneiro recording] He made an effort to bridge the gap between the two sides. In view of the report we have received, it appears to have been positive. [end recording]

The government team to the Abidjan talks had come to Luanda on 25 April for talks with its leadership. It was expected to leave the Angolan capital last night for the economic capital of Cote d'Ivoire. The same may be true of the UNITA negotiating team.

#### **UNITA Reportedly Downs World Food Program Plane**

*MB2604195093 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1903 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] The attacks by forces of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] on World Food Program planes in Angola today reached a tragic level with the shooting down of an AN-12 in Moxico Province. The new attack carried out by UNITA took place at 1100, 13 minutes after it took off, on its way to Catumbela from the city of Luena. Our correspondent has further details:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] We lament the destruction of the plane. The seven-man crew escaped, although one of the crew members was seriously injured. An Angolan acting as a translator received leg injuries when he detonated an antipersonnel mine at the site where the plane crashed. According to Pedro Pascoal, an Angolan citizen who acted [words indistinct] after one of the engines was hit, the crew did everything to return to Luena Airport, but was not able to do so. The plane crashed (?12) km from the city of Luena.

[Pascoal] We arrived here in Luna. We unloaded the cargo [passage indistinct].

[Reporter] The plane brought 12 metric tons of corn to Luena destined for war-displaced people who are experiencing famine in the city. The UNITA criminal action is being condemned by the local people, who have been deprived of basic commodities supplied by the World Food Program. [end recording]

### UNITA Denies Responsibility

*LD2604165693 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1600 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Excerpt] Angolan national radio has reported that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has shot down a UN plane. The same source said the Russian Antonov chartered by the World Food Program was hit when preparing to land at Luena airport in Lunda-Sul Province. The seven-person crew survived the crash. Angolan national radio stated the UNITA troops close to the Luena airport had shot down the UN plane.

UNITA has already reacted. Speaking from Abidjan, UNITA's Jorge Valentim denied responsibility for the attack and added that this was an Angolan Government trap.

[Begin Valentim recording] I have no such information. But I would like to say that the theory that only some Angolans should be helped must disappear. It is creating antagonism. I ask you: Why is there a plane for Luena and not one for Huambo? Why is a rope being placed around UNITA's neck unnecessarily? UNITA is being provoked unnecessarily. I am not going to fall into the government's trap. The government knows very well that the policy of the humanitarian aid organizations is being called into question here in Abidjan. Hence it can fix some [word indistinct] attacking planes and then say it is UNITA. I will not fall into that trap. [end recording]

In Luanda, Presidency Spokesman Aldomiro da Conceicao has confirmed the attack against the UN humanitarian aid plane and stated that it was UNITA who carried out the attack.

[Begin Conceicao recording] It was not our forces; our forces are not in Luena. Naturally our forces did not shoot down the plane. It can only have been the UNITA forces deployed in the outskirts of the city. [end recording] [passage omitted]

### UNITA Claims Downing MPLA Aircraft

*MB2704065293 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0610 GMT 27 Apr 93*

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola armed forces have shot down a Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] aircraft in Moxico Province. That MPLA-PT aircraft was trying to deliver supplies to its forces ensnared in the city of Luena.

### Says Plane Not Marked

*MB2704114193 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Apr 93*

[Text] The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement has confirmed reports

that its forces have shot down an aircraft near the city of Luena, capital of the Moxico Province, in eastern Angola.

UNITA said that the aircraft had no markings which could have identified it as being part of an international relief organization operating in Angola. The movement pointed out that United Nations officials announced two weeks ago that no humanitarian aid would be delivered by air to Luena because of fighting around the city.

For this reason UNITA said that it suspected that the aircraft had been sent from Luanda to distribute food and supplies to besieged government forces.

### Government Admits Buying Arms Abroad

*LD2604172793 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1600 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] Nothing has changed at the Angolan peace talks in Abidjan. Today both delegations consulted their leaderships, so there were no talks. However, today the Angolan Government admitted to Renascenca that it has violated the triple zero clause of the peace accords banning the purchase of arms from abroad. Ana Rodrigues reports:

[Begin recording] [Rodrigues] The two delegations held consultations today. Despite the disagreements and interruptions, both sides remain confident about an agreement regarding a cease-fire. Today the government decided that it is time to put the cards on the table, and it told Renascenca that it has violated the triple zero. Government Spokesman Aldomiro da Conceicao said that in order to face up to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, it is necessary to buy weapons.

[Conceicao] It is more than obvious that the Angolan Government could not just remain still in view of UNITA's military offensive. It had to turn to foreign countries to obtain the weapons needed to defend itself.

[Rodrigues] But the government always maintained it did not buy arms.

[Conceicao] The government never said it did not buy arms. The government simply asked for the triple zero clause to be cancelled; it said it was unfair for this clause to be observed unilaterally. The government feels that now, after the elections....

[Rodrigues, interrupting] But regarding the cease-fire, will there be an agreement?

[Conceicao] On our side, we are willing to accept a cease-fire proposal which will enable the people to be helped. [end recording]

The Angolan Government admits buying arms abroad, but it says it remains committed to peace. The Portuguese Government has already reacted. The Foreign Ministry said it has not yet been informed by the

Angolan Government of its unilateral decision to declare the triple zero clause of the Bicesse Accords as having expired. According to a diplomatic source, the observers to the UN-mediated peace talks in Abidjan have also not been informed of the Angolan Government's decision.

**Former UNITA Official Decries Ruse To Gain Time**  
*MB2704093793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 27 Apr 93*

[Text] When talks resume in Abidjan, the negotiators will be discussing point one on the agenda, concerning the signing of a cease-fire accord. This point continues to take up many hours in discussions. The government believes in the implementation of a definitive and immediate cease-fire, while the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] wants only a suspension of hostilities at this stage. This week will be crucial to the Angolan people, who will be anxiously waiting for news from Abidjan. Angola's future hinges, to a great extent, on the outcome of those talks. Former UNITA official Toni da Costa Fernandes is not very optimistic about the outcome of the talks. He admits the possibility that this is yet another UNITA ruse to gain time.

[Begin Fernandes recording] Once again UNITA wants to gain time. It is using delaying tactics to gain time. They want hostilities to cease so they can resupply to then resume the war. Why is only a cessation to hostilities being called for? It can only be for them to resupply and resume war. Why do they not accept a cease-fire accord immediately? This is something that can be verified. The United Nations and all Angolan people can verify the implementation of such an accord. They are calling for a suspension of hostilities alone because they have plans about which they are keeping mum. Those plans concern nothing other than imposing by force what they failed to achieve at the polls. [end recording]

**Former UNITA General on Need To Defend Nation**  
*MB1704205893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 17 Apr 93*

[Text] General Nunda, who was recently sworn in as adviser to the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] chief of General Staff, has said the group of new generals will be committed to the tasks of defending the nation and its people.

[Begin recording] [Nunda] To have been sworn in means we are committed to defending the people.

[Unidentified reporter] Nonetheless, your swearing in occurs at a stage when the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continues to intensify its operations. Gen. Nunda, are you prepared to fight your former comrades?

[Nunda] Absolutely. I serve in the FAA forces and they have the duty of defending the institutions elected by the people and our territorial integrity.

[Reporter] It would seem that the talks in Abidjan mean nothing.

[Nunda] We, the soldiers, are not going to wait for the outcome of the Abidjan peace talks. We are going to be committed to defending the nation and its people.

[Reporter] Gen. Nunda, we know that in many cases the UNITA generals withdrew from FAA [words indistinct]?

[Nunda] I do not think so. Whoever does so will be judged in terms of the military law. [end recording]

**Commentary Asks U.S. To Influence Peace Talks**

*MB1704154193 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 17 Apr 93*

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The Angolan people and the international community are following with close attention the ongoing National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]-Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] peace talks in Cote d'Ivoire. In principle, these talks will not be easy, because both teams view the restoration of peace to Angola as the supreme target which must necessarily include a cease-fire accord. We have described them as difficult because UNITA and the MPLA think along different lines regarding an ideal procedure that will be conducive to a cease-fire. As can easily be understood, UNITA and Dr. Savimbi are waging war for their own survival. [passage omitted]

The United States, leader of the free world and the sole world power today, where democracy has gained firm roots after many years of a titanic struggle against totalitarian communism, is represented by a brilliant team including the experienced Davidow, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs. The United States should influence the ongoing UNITA-MPLA talks in Cote d'Ivoire so a democratic model can be found that will be based on real freedom of expression and the free movement of people and goods so as to neutralize the camouflaged communism the MPLA wants to introduce through the back door. Other than the MPLA deputies and their satellites, even the deputies in parliament, the supreme symbol of freedom in any democratic country, are nothing more than prisoners totally disconnected from the electoral circles they claim to represent.

Even Herman Cohen, the outgoing U.S. secretary of state for African affairs, was able to verify this when he was denied the request to take Ambassador Abel Chivukuvuku for treatment in the United States. The MPLA was afraid Abel Chivukuvuku would speak about the falsehood of the MPLA's puppet government. Where is the legitimacy this government claims to have?

**Cabinda Official Discusses Relations With Government**

*AB2604145993 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 25 Apr 93*

[Text] As Angolans are continuing their talks in Cote d'Ivoire, what are the people of Cabinda thinking about their relations with the government of Luanda? Here is the reaction of the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave FLEC-FAC [Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave-Armed Forces of Cabinda] members.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified FLEC-FAC member] The FLEC-FAC is not divided and there are no misunderstandings. FLEC-FAC continues to exist as one organization. We carry out our operations from within the freed zones and we continue to receive instructions from President N'zita, who, despite his absence in the field, still directs the political and military operations from the [words indistinct].

[Unidentified reporter] The second question is: We have also learned that (Youmba), the organization's principal adviser, has left the party. What is really happening?

[FLEC-FAC member] Mr. (Youmba) is still the special adviser appointed by the president. He has never left FLEC. He has not defected, despite persistent rumors that he has. Those rumors are false. Mr. (Youmba) continues to be the coordinator of FLEC's activities. He continues to be one of the highest-ranking officials of FLEC-FAC.

[Reporter] The third and last question is: People also speak about secret negotiations between FLEC-FAC and the Angolan Government. Is this true? If yes, at what point are these negotiations?

[FLEC-FAC member] There has been no real contact between FLEC and the Angolan Government, but there are contacts between the sons of Cabinda belonging to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] and the MPLA Government and FLEC-FAC. What we really want is direct contact between FLEC-FAC and the Angolan authorities—the Angolan sons administering Angola—because what the Angolans want to do is to pitch the Cabindan brothers within MPLA against their Cabindan brothers who are fighting for the liberation of Cabinda. We do not agree with that. We would really like the Luandan authorities to find it necessary to engage in negotiations and make real contacts so that we can find a solution to the problem of Cabinda. [end recording]

**Economic Commission Meets, Discusses Plans**

*MB2204101093 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Apr 93*

[Text] The Council of Ministers' Economic Commission has just met in Luanda under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Marcolino Moco. Discussions focused principally on the role of the economic police, which will be

called on to act efficiently and vigorously within the framework of the implementation of the Angolan Government's new economic program. The participants discussed ways to turn that specialized police unit into a more functional and active force in the struggle to enforce the law and to combat speculation and illegal trade, thereby ensuring strict adherence to set prices.

This Council of Ministers' Economic Commission session also approved the Luanda Provincial Government's temporary organizational and functional structure, the draft decree on merchandise which can be imported without using the Foreign Exchange Reserve Fund, and the merchandise movement plan for this year.

The Council of Ministers' Economic Commission also discussed the Angola National Diamond Enterprise's financial situation, as well as political and military developments in the country.

**Finance Minister Says Inflation To Peak in May, June**

*MB1704172893 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 16 Apr 93*

[Report on an interview with Finance Minister Emanuel Carneiro at a roundtable meeting with unidentified reporters at the People's Television of Angola in Luanda on 15 April—passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] Finance Minister Emanuel Carneiro said at a roundtable meeting at the People's Television of Angola yesterday that the money that is to be injected into the economy to permit salary readjustments will cause inflation to increase in May and June.

[Begin recording] [Carneiro] I would like to stress the following: There will be a need to inject an important amount of money into the economy in May. That is because of rather large increases for public service. In turn, it will be natural that inflation will deepen in May. Those effects will diminish over the following months in terms of monthly percentage alterations.

[Reporter] Is the government [words indistinct] that situation?

[Carneiro] The government is concerned about that situation. This is precisely why the government is warning that inflation will probably reach its peak in May and June and that, as a result of the control the government expects to maintain over the situation, this trend will decrease over the other months of the year. What is necessary is that this fact be made clear so that we can all be aware of this reality. The whole nation must be made aware of it. There has been a need to readjust salaries in the public service because salaries were really far off the mark. There was a first attempt to adjust salaries to compensate for inflation up to the end of last

year, but then it was decided to make them higher to take into account expected inflation levels for the first few months of this year. [end recording]

The finance minister also said that approved economic measures aim to guarantee that life in the nation will continue despite ongoing war.

[Begin recording] [Carneiro] Ours is not a productive situation at this stage. The country is currently divided into small isles. It is extremely difficult to control inflation against such a backdrop. Inflation is inevitable in view of the fact that merchandise is not being moved. This would have been the case in any country. At this juncture, Angola does not have a choice as to whether it wants to live better or worse. Its choice is whether it wants to live or perish. Its choice must be to live and it must do so to the best of its ability within those constraints. There is no other way. [end recording]

### **Botswana**

#### **Masire Returns From Visiting Troops in Somalia**

*MB1804060693 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 17 Apr 93*

[Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, has arrived from Mogadishu, Somalia, where he visited the unit of the Botswana Defense Force [BDF] taking part in a United Nations operation to distribute food to the starving people. He was met at the Sir Seretse Khama Airport by the vice president, Mr. Festus Mogae, members of the diplomatic corps, and senior government officials.

Sir Ketumile was accompanied by the minister for presidential affairs and public administration, Lieutenant General Mompati Merafhe, Members of Parliament Lesedi Mothibamele of Kgalagadi, Maitshwarelo Dabutha of Gaborone North, Johnie Swartz of Ghanzi, Pelokgale Seloma of Tswapong-South, and senior government officials.

In Somalia, Sir Ketumile met the United Nations special representative, senior military officials of the Nigerian and Zimbabwean contingents, and the United Nations commander. He also met Private Matthews of the BDF, whose legs were amputated after being hit by an explosive.

Before flying back home today, Sir Ketumile, whose entourage was joined in Mogadishu by the commander of the BDF, Lieutenant General Seretse Khama Ian Khama, visited BDF projects in the area.

Meanwhile, elders of a section of Mogadishu known as Bermuda Triangle say they will name one of the streets in the area in honor of Botswana because the BDF brought peace to Bermuda. The Bermuda Triangle was the most feared section of Mogadishu until the BDF began patrolling it early January. The area, which houses parliament and other government buildings, is named

after the Bermuda Triangle in the waters around Latin America which is believed to swallow anything that enters it. A resident of Mogadishu who works as a translator for the American Army says before the BDF went in there nobody went into the area, and those who did never came back. He says today Bermuda harbors over 300 bandits and [word indistinct], but admits it is now a safer place to live in.

#### **President Sends Condolences to ANC on Tambo Death**

*MB2404144893 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 24 Apr 93*

[Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, has sent a message of condolence to the African National Congress [ANC] following the death of its national chairman, Mr. Oliver Tambo, this morning. The president says in the message that he had learnt with great sorrow and shock of the untimely death of Mr. Tambo, a veteran of the liberation struggle in South Africa. Sir Ketumile said that Mr. Tambo lived and died for the total emancipation of the people of South Africa, and adds that he is sad that he had to pass away at this critical state in the struggle for freedom. He said Mr. Tambo's contribution in the negotiation process for a free, democratic, and just South Africa will be greatly missed. Sir Ketumile conveyed his heartfelt condolences on behalf of the government and the people of Botswana to the bereaved family, the people of South Africa, and the ANC.

#### **Swedish Minister Arrives for Three-Day Visit**

*MB2004091693 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 0510 GMT 20 Apr 93*

[Text] The visiting Swedish Minister of Transport and Communications, Mr. Mats Odell, yesterday held bilateral talks with his counterpart, Minister David Magang, at the pitso [rally] hall. A news release from the ministry says the two ministers discussed a number of issues, including cooperation in telecommunications, transport, and road sectors.

Minister Magang thanked the Swedish Government for funding various projects, as well as offering technical assistance to Botswana, and expressed hope that more assistance would continue. For his part, the Swedish minister said his country was pleased to be involved in Botswana's development endeavors. The two men said that one way of increasing cooperation was involving the private sector.

The Swedish minister is on a three-day official visit to Botswana and is accompanied by representatives from the Swedish [word indistinct] community.

### Mozambique

#### Chissano Opens Meeting on Electoral Law

MB2704115893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 27 Apr 93

[Report on a speech by Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano at the opening of a multiparty consultancy meeting on the electoral law in Maputo on 27 April]

[Text] Maputo today began hosting a multiparty consultancy meeting on the electoral law. This meeting is being attended by all parties, with the exception of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo]. In his opening speech, President Joaquim Chissano asked for all to approach with frankness the discussions on ways to enrich the document that is to be studied.

[Begin Chissano recording] We hope that the consultations starting today will be frank, open, and held in a spirit of cooperation. Whatever differences may separate us, they will always be qualitatively inferior to the things that unite us, notably our desire never to be at war again and to develop our country so as to allow the people to enjoy social, material, and cultural well-being. [end recording]

After giving an account of the process that has led to multipartyism in our country, President Chissano noted that all Mozambicans, irrespective of their political leanings, are responsible for rendering peace more solid in Mozambique.

[Begin Chissano recording] It is our responsibility. It is the responsibility of all Mozambican people. It is the responsibility of all emergent parties and political forces. They must work toward maintaining peace, stability, and tranquillity in Mozambican society. This is today's challenge. We must all accept and overcome it so we can create a better future for the Mozambican people. Our country must not be defrauded in its quest for democracy, peace, prosperity, and progress, which can only be achieved without social disruption and by scrupulously observing the ongoing peace process.

Ladies and gentlemen: This formal consultation meeting with all emergent parties and political forces on the draft electoral law occurs within the context of implementing the General Peace Accord and it is an event of particular importance within the framework of preparations for the first multiparty elections in our country. It seems to me be useful to clarify at this stage that the General Peace Accord does not stipulate the ways in which the government is to consult with the political parties. In view of a variety of possible modalities, the government thought it better to use a modality allowing each political party to benefit from comments and discussions with the government. Collective discussions will benefit and educate all of us. Let us hope they will result in a useful and effective document concerning our general elections. [end recording]

#### Dhlakama Meets RSA Officials To Discuss Aid

MB2204122393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 Apr 93

[Text] MEDIAFAX reports the issue of the Mozambique National Resistance's [Renamo] logistics requirements in Maputo and the funds promised to Renamo in Rome was discussed at a meeting between Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama and South African officials in March of this year.

MEDIAFAX reports the South African Government told Dhlakama that it will be very difficult for his organization to obtain any significant financial support as long as he stays in Maringue.

#### UN Representative on Need To Investigate Violations

MB2604113693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 26 Apr 93

[Text] Aldo Ajello, UN special representative in Mozambique, has announced that cease-fire violations will be investigated as soon as the government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] have signed an agreement on investigative procedure.

During his recent visit to Europe, Aldo Ajello and UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali discussed problems currently confronting the Mozambican peace process, notably the signing of a basic accord concerning UN operations in Mozambique and the need for Renamo to install itself in Maputo as soon as possible.

Aldo Ajello described as very positive the outcome of his meeting with the UN secretary general and with Italian, French, and Portuguese officials, with whom he discussed the concession of funds that would allow Renamo and other Mozambican political organizations to function and transform themselves into political parties.

#### UN Forces Start Patrolling Eeira, Tete Corridors

MB2304132993 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1100  
GMT 23 Apr 93

[Text] The military battalion involved in the United Nations operations in Mozambique has started patrolling along the corridor of Beira, in central Sofala Province, linking landlocked Zimbabwe and the Tete corridor in the northwestern part of the country. The Beira corridor is being guarded by Italian troops, whereas the Tete railroad is being patrolled by soldiers from Botswana. More than 2,000 UN troops are already in Mozambique. In total, 8,000 men are to be sent to Mozambique.

**16,000 People Leave Renamo Base for Luabo**

*MB2404092193 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 23 Apr 93*

[Excerpt] A total of 16,000 people who lived at the Mozambique National Resistance's [Renamo] Canxixe base have been returning to the Luabo administrative area since October of last year. Those returnees have been found to be seriously malnourished and in need of clothing. In a recent visit to Luabo, the Zambezia provincial governor said peace in the country opens new prospects for the lives of those people. [passage omitted]

**Commentary Views Complex Peace Process**

*MB2604124393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Commentary by Radio Mozambique reporter Machado da Graca on the "Setting the Record Straight" program]

[Text] UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello's return to Maputo opens yet another chapter in Mozambique's complex peace process. It is thought this will be a difficult chapter, because the deadlock in the implementation of the peace process has remained unbroken since the beginning of March.

Despite the Mozambique National Resistance's [Renamo] promises that its commission representatives would be back in Maputo as soon as the Maringue meetings were over, the truth is that Renamo is once again using logistical excuses to keep the peace process paralyzed. It should not be forgotten that this paralysis has for nearly two months prevented investigations into allegations of Renamo cease-fire violations. In two months, what can have happened in those areas where the Renamo boycott prevents UN investigative work?

Prior to leaving for Europe, Aldo Ajello said there was already a temporary settlement to the problem of Afonso Dhlakama's house in Maputo. Strangely enough, he has always refused to provide details concerning that solution. He said it already had the backing of both the government and Renamo, but nothing else has been heard about such a solution. Other intervening parties always refer to that matter as though it were still deadlocked.

Meanwhile, the European Parliamentarians' visit brought to the surface the issue of a secret document signed in the Italian capital last December. Dhlakama, President Joaquim Chissano, and the Italian ambassador have all talked about it. All of them gave their own versions, but their versions do not agree on certain important points, notably on whether the document does actually promise Renamo the much mentioned \$15 million figure.

For the sake of clarity in this whole process, it would be convenient that that document be published in its entirety, so we may all know for certain the nature of the undertakings, who is owing, and who is owed; otherwise,

we will be forever involved in a game of musical chairs, whereby rather vague accusations and denials are traded without the public opinion ever being able to assess where the truth lies.

More than six months have passed since the General Peace Accord was signed. Time and the Mozambican people's patience are running out. We want honesty, accountability, and an end to games behind the scenes. It is not enough to keep saying that Mozambique will not follow in Angola's footsteps. Practical measures must be taken to ensure that this will not happen. So far, the path that has been followed looks startlingly similar to the one that led to chaos in Angola.

**Correction to 21 April Mozambique Section**

The following four items, published in the Mozambique section of the 21 April Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, pages 23-40, should be marked with an \*, indicating material not disseminated in electronic form:

- Ululu on Elections, Peace Process, Career
- Demobilized Soldiers: Challenges to Reintegration
- UNOMOZ Commander Discusses Role
- Indian Ambassador Discusses Cooperation

**Namibia****Zimbabwe's Mugabe on Situation in South Africa****Criticizes De Klerk**

*MB2404114093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1029 GMT 24 Apr 93*

[Text] Windhoek April 24 SAPA—State President F.W. de Klerk either condoned continuing violence in South Africa or was too weak to prevent it, Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe said in Windhoek on Saturday. In this case, he said, Mr. de Klerk was not suited to bringing peace to South Africa, NAMBC [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported.

Addressing African diplomats at State House, Mr. Mugabe appealed to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi to demonstrate reason, and urged the international community to recognise and support the ruling MPLA government in Angola.

President Mugabe ends a four-day state visit to Namibia on Saturday.

**Urge Support for Majority's Struggle**

*MB2404054093 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1900 GMT 23 Apr 93*

[Text] The visiting Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe says the struggle for self-determination has to be completed, as the whole of Africa is not yet free. Referring to the situation in South Africa, President Mugabe said as long as the people in that country are not free to

determine their own future and rule themselves, the violence and political killings will continue.

Speaking at Ondangwa, President Mugabe said Namibia and Zimbabwe, as members of the Frontline States and the Organization of African Unity, have an obligation to support the struggle of the majority in South Africa. He urged Namibians to pray for the struggle in South Africa to take the right direction so that people can achieve freedom and self-determination.

### Urge RSA To Stop Aiding UNITA

MB2404174493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1702  
GMT 24 Apr 93

[Text] Windhoek April 24 SAPA—Frontline States Chairman and Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe on Saturday renewed his appeal to the United Nations to provide a bigger force with more weapons to maintain order in war-torn Angola. A peacekeeping force should replace the present monitoring force and disarm the warring parties once a cease-fire was agreed upon, he suggested. In a joint communique, President Mugabe and Namibia's President Sam Nujoma welcomed the resumption of direct talks between the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels. They called on the UN and the international community to mobilise large-scale aid to alleviate Africa's refugee crisis, particularly in Angola, Mozambique, Somalia, Liberia, Sudan and Rwanda.

Speaking at a media briefing at the end of a four-day state visit to Namibia, President Mugabe said he hoped South Africa would stop the alleged supply of weaponry and other material aid to the UNITA. Although South Africa had denied assisting UNITA, President Mugabe said he had been informed of the alleged aid on a recent trip to Angola. He said he hoped South Africa would start to send the correct message to UNITA. This was that the rebels should abide by the 1992 election results. "There is a need to support legitimacy, and that is support for the Government of Angola and other parties which participated in the elections."

President Mugabe said Zimbabwe would recognise the South African Government once democratic elections had led to the formation of a government which operated under an agreed constitution. He and President Nujoma called on the current South African Government to take legal and political action against armed rightwing groups, "in order to put an immediate end to the violence...".

The ultimate responsibility for the security and personal safety for all South Africans, especially those involved in the negotiation process, rested with the government, the two presidents said. They renewed their appeal to South Africa's "liberation movements" to unite and forge a common front to engage the government in negotiations, and urged all parties concerned to agree on an early date for elections.

Asked to comment on alleged intimidation of Zimbabwean journalists, Mugabe said he did not know of any such incidents. He said, however, that the role of the media was to supply the truth and that the opposition Zimbabwean press had often printed lies.

President Mugabe welcomed the installation of the joint administrative authority for Walvis Bay and its offshore islands, saying this was a significant step which would lead to the early reintegration of these territories into Namibia.

The Zimbabwean and Namibian presidents agreed on the need to promote investment and exchange of goods and services between their countries to enhance and consolidate bilateral and regional economic co-operation. They called for the early convening of the joint permanent commission of co-operation.

The Namibian and Zimbabwean business communities were urged to utilize opportunities offered by the trade agreement signed between them last year, and which comes into effect on April 30.

The communique called for the speedy ratification of the treaty establishing the African economic community, and the establishment of strong sub-regional economic groupings.

Addressing African diplomats earlier on Saturday, President Mugabe said President F.W. de Klerk either condoned continuing violence in South Africa or was too weak to prevent it.

### Swaziland

**King Criticizes Ministers Delaying Major Projects**  
MB2404084393 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS in English 24 Apr 93 p 1, 32

[By Martin Matse]

[Text] His Majesty, King Mswati III, yesterday came hard on ministers who utilise delaying tactics on proposed major projects aimed at developing the country and tell the nation that those projects are still being studied.

The King said he was aware that there were ministers who hide their laziness and frustrate schemes aimed for the development of the country by giving excuses that such and such schemes were still being physically studied.

He called for an end to the making of such excuses saying he was also not the type of person who liked delaying tactics.

"I really do not like delaying tactics, as I've noticed that it hinders the development of the country. I've been told of physical studies on projects which in the long run do not take off. I'm tired of such lame excuses, and what I would also like to say is that as from today, I would check

on every major project which is aimed at the development of the country. I want to see for myself what delay the projects aimed for developing the country and I also appeal that if there are feasibility studies still being done on major projects, they should take a shorter time," he said.

The King was speaking at Nkilongo Inkundla in Big Bend during a tour of roads being constructed in the Lubombo region.

He declared that he was happy with efforts by the industrial sector in the Lubombo region and the Ministry of Transport and Communications in improving that region's roads which he said would not only help the region's infrastructure, but also help in attracting more potential investors to it.

While the King praised improvements being done on the region's roads, he expressed concern on its maintenance which he said should be done from time to time.

He said there was a need to have a team of local experts to help in maintaining the roads in the country instead of depending on outside help which he said was putting the country in expenses.

"I urge that local road constructors get enough skills to be able to maintain the roads in future. This would not only help the country in decreasing its expenses but also create employment for the thousands of my people who are unemployed," he said.

The King also said there was a need for another major investment to support sugar cane in Big Bend.

He also stressed the importance of dialogue which he said was another important factor which contributes to the country's peace.

"Of course, Swaziland is a peaceful country, and as the father of the nation, I find it incumbent upon myself to tell the nation to keep on striving for it," he said.

#### Auditor General Criticizes Lack of Accountability

*MB2604204793 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 23 Apr 93 p 1, 32*

[By Donny Nxumalo]

[Text] Staff at the Swazi National Treasury (SNT) in Lobamba have "forgotten" that the money given to them to run their office is from the taxpayer and are allegedly helping themselves on their allocations with complete disregard about accountability.

The auditor-general, Mr Andreas Fakudze, in his latest annual report, observed that officers of this department are filling up their pockets with reckless abandon.

He wrote: "Audit inspections reveal that it (Swazi National Treasury) has forgotten its necessary subjection

to public accountability, that the taxpayer's money entrusted to it is seen flying in all sorts of directions and into all sorts of pockets."

The head of the National Treasury, who should be called chairman of the Finance Committee, has given himself many benefits without authority.

Although he is supposed to draw an allowance, he "promoted" himself to a post similar to an under-secretary (grade 24).

Besides this, he has also decided to give himself an allowance of E [Emalangeni] 10,000 a year, Mr Fakudze writes.

On the whole state of affairs at the SNT, Mr Fakudze observed: "I have made numerous observations in the past about the apparent lack of expenditure control in the SNT, but no improvements are taking place. It is also to be noted that I have refused to issue an audit certificate in respect of the SNT annual accounts, because they have failed to do bank reconciliation statements for the whole year, despite the fact that they have a big accounts department."

The report was this week tabled and approved by the Council of Ministers after a long delay.

#### Highlights of the report:

—A large consignment of elephant tusks and rhino horns were seized by customs officials in Matsapha. When auditors conducted an inspection there, the elephants tusks had been moved to Mbabane without explanation and therefore they did not know what eventually happened to them. When the auditors made a second inspection, they found that there were now only two rhino horns.

—Government had to spend about E45,000 to pay for the services of lawyers in the United States for defending the Kingdom in a case where a former ambassador, Mr Peter Mthethwa, was involved in a "questionable" business deal. Mr Mthethwa is now general manager for the Central Transportation Administration (CTA). The decision to pay the lawyers was taken because the Kingdom's name was being tarnished by international tabloids.

Mr Fakudze says details of repayment of the lawyers fees were not explained, adding that: "The only logical conclusion is that the money was lost."

—Although it is accepted that the first political appointee entitled to use government transport is the Prime Minister—the former Indvuna Yetinkhundla, Mr Mndeni Shabalala violated this regulation for "many years."

—The regional secretary for Siteki hired out two of his houses to civil servants, and the rent was paid for by government.

—The Ministry of Finance entered into a verbal deal to give the Chief Justice furniture worth more than E28,000, from suppliers who have no contract to sell to government.

—A company was hired to service elevators at the Justice Building, which houses the ministries of health, justice and home affairs. About E1,463 was "wrongly charged" to the project. Also, an amount of E402.45c of the allocation for the project was paid to Omnifoto for developing and processing of films.

Mr Fakudze wrote: "I have tried to solicit information to explain as to how developing and printing of films was related to the project and my efforts were futile."

—Embassy staff at Seoul in Korea are operating an American Express Card without permission. The card is recklessly used, and for basic accounts the officers there are said to be paying from their own pockets, then using the card to charge.

—In the missions in the United States (UN in New York and embassy in Washington), the staff there have been overpaying themselves. The same goes for the High Commission in Canada.

—The Ministry of Home Affairs lost 5,000 passports in unexplained circumstances and in the process cost government E25,000.

About the passport incident, Mr Fakudze wrote:

"This is an example of indifferent supervision. How else could a stock of such magnitude disappear or get used without any record of such transactions recorded or the money collected deposited with the Treasury without the supervising officer knowing? Who authorised the holding immigration officer to requisition and hold such large stock? Why did he not hold just enough for a few days' requirement? Why did he not account for a previous consignment before being allowed to requisition any further stocks? No concise answers are forthcoming from the Controlling Officer."

## Zambia

**Former Minister Calls Government Corrupt, Inefficient**  
*MB2304071293 London BBC World Service in English  
 1705 GMT 22 Apr 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It is a week now since Zambian Education Minister Arthur Wina and three other top cabinet ministers were sacked by President Chiluba. Some said Chiluba was getting rid of his most powerful potential rivals in the MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] Party. Well, since his sacking, Mr. Wina has launched vitriolic attacks on President Chiluba and the government. He has accused them of corruption, of inefficiency, of losing their way, and of allowing all the things they had aimed for when they came into power to go down the drain. On the line to Lusaka, Elizabeth Ohene asked Arthur Wina when he had found all that out about his colleagues.

[Begin recording] [Wina] I have said it in cabinet, I have said it among my colleagues in the cabinet. It is not a new revelation as far as they are concerned. I don't think that the state of emergency or the [words indistinct] for example, I don't think that the deterioration of the kwacha against the pound or dollar was the right decision to make. For example, I don't think that they allowed your contracts for defense against [word indistinct] crucial sectors for our country was the right decision to make. But I cannot say, as a member of the government, what role and what position I took on these issues, but I think my colleagues know my position.

[Ohene] At the end of it, were you a sacked from the government or did you resign?

[Wina] I have been dropped.

[Ohene] Are you suggesting that it is because you made these reservations known in the cabinet that you were dropped?

[Wina] I don't think that is a fair assessment of my position. I think the people of this country know that I founded the MMD, and I had the first card of MMD membership, I drafted the constitution of our party, and I think I drafted the manifesto of our party, and I think we have won the country on those bases. But when we begin to veer away from that position, I think that is where the problem comes. [end recording]

### Benin

#### Minister Tours Porto Novo, Meets Leaders

*AB2304203193 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-Television du Benin Radio in French 1930 GMT 20 Apr 93*

[Excerpt] Porto Novo, which has been the scene of religious clashes since last weekend, was visited today by Richard Adjaho, the interior and territorial administration minister. He went to support the start of dialogue initiated at various levels to restore calm to the town. Freyjus Boco has the details:

[Begin Boco recording] Mr. Adjaho first made it a point to tour the various districts of the town to see for himself the damage that has resulted from the clashes. The burned Zangbeto convents, damaged Islamic center, and desecrated fetish shrines testify to the anger of the rioters and the religious nature of the clashes. It is therefore a serious mistake to think that the conflict is between the Yoruba and the Goun.

When Mr. Adjaho met this morning with the Zangbeto high priests and the representatives of the Muslim community, he realized how much everybody wants a return to peace in this society in which beliefs have never constituted an obstacle to social harmony. This surprising eruption of violence is an unfortunate situation that both communities deplore. Since the beginning of the riots, the leaders of the Zangbeto and the Islamic community have displayed a sense of maturity that deserves the commendation of the authorities. The willingness of both sides, backed by the Porto Novo Committee of Elders and development associations, has led to the setting up of a reconciliation committee.

Calm prevailed this morning, but the security forces had made security arrangements.

The dialogue initiated between the two communities reduces the specter of any recurrence. However, there remains a serious problem that has to be dealt with: the uncontrollable acts of extremist groups. One of the leaders of these groups has the habit of using delinquents to terrorize the people. The interior minister has issued instructions for the arrest of these gang leaders and charged the Porto Novo dignitaries with handling the crisis effectively. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### Cote d'Ivoire

#### Police Disperse Students at Cocody Campus

*AB2604120093 Paris AFP in English 1150 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] Abidjan, April 26 (AFP)—Ivory Coast [Cote d'Ivoire] police and paramilitary police on Monday used tear gas to disperse a protest meeting by 700 students at Abidjan University's Cocody campus, who wanted detained colleagues freed. More than 50 police and a

score of gendarmes stayed on the campus after the meeting was broken up, but students reported no injuries or arrests, while no damage appeared to have ensued.

The meeting was convened by the FESCI [Federation of University and High School Students of Cote d'Ivoire] student union to demand the release of 45 colleagues led away by security forces after a meeting a week earlier gathered some 3,000 students and led to vandalism.

Students in all but the medicine and pharmacy faculties have begun a boycott of classes in protest at the arrests.

One wing of FESCI called last week's meeting to demand curriculum changes at Ivory Coast's other two universities at Bouake and Abobo-Adjame, and to call for more people to be entitled to grants and student accommodation. FESCI recently split between supporters of its general secretary Martial Ahipeaud, who favours continued discussion with the authorities, and those of his deputy, Gerard Guillet Mambo, who preaches direct action.

### Liberia

#### ECOMOG Advises Taylor To Surrender

*AB2304221293 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 23 Apr 93*

[Text] The ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] monitoring group, ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], has again advised Charles Taylor to come out from his hideout and surrender. In a statement, the ECOMOG field commander, Major General Adetunji Olurin, assured Charles Taylor of his safety and security. He restated ECOMOG's support of UN Security Council resolutions on the Liberian crisis and said it would cooperate with all factions in the implementation of ECOWAS mandates. ECOMOG, he said, would continue to implement the Yamoussoukro IV Accord and free Liberian citizens from further suffering.

#### 'Plot' Revealed To Eliminate ULIMO's Seekie

*AB2404190093 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900 GMT 23 Apr 93*

[Text] Reports from Monrovia have revealed a plot by Sawyer and Alhaji Koromah of the Muslim ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] faction to eliminate Raleigh Seekie of the Freetown-based ULIMO. According to reports, the agreement was reached recently at the end of a meeting between Sawyer and Koromah in Monrovia. Some of Seekie's fighters have already been arrested and executed by Sawyer and Alhaji Koromah, but the reports say all is already set for the arrest of Raleigh Seekie upon his arrival in Monrovia.

Meanwhile, Seekie has instructed his fighters in Monrovia to resist any arrest by fighters of Koromah's

Muslim ULIMO, Sawyer's Black Berets, and ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] Muslim soldiers. He also ordered them to team up with the Krahn elements of the AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia] in arresting any fighters or sympathizers of Koromah's Muslim ULIMO faction in and around Monrovia.

At the same time, reports from Sierra Leone say the leader of the Freetown-based ECOMOG-sponsored ULIMO, Raleigh Seekie, has protested against the visit to Monrovia of ECOWAS's [Economic Community of West African States] Secretary General Abass Bundu to mediate between his archrival, Alhaji Koromah of Guinea, and Amos Sawyer.

In a letter to ECOWAS Chairman Nicephore Soglo of Benin and the Nigerian military ruler, Ibrahim Babangida, Mr. Seekie urged the two leaders to begin a more reconciliatory approach to the problem which exists among Koromah, Sawyer, the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], and himself, and not Sawyer and Koromah alone. He described ECOMOG as a warring faction because of its partial role in the Liberian conflict.

Abass Bundu arrived in Monrovia recently upon instructions from Ibrahim Babangida to mediate between Sawyer and Koromah on the refusal of Koromah to turn over territories captured to Sawyer and his IGNU [Interim Government of National Unity].

### Niger

#### National Assembly Resumes Proceedings

AB2604184693 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 26 Apr 93

[Excerpt] The National Assembly resumed proceedings this morning in Niamey after the resolution of the crisis that has blocked its functioning for 10 days. A peaceful atmosphere prevailed during the proceedings, as had been desired by deputies who talked to our reporter, Moussa Mani:

[Begin unidentified deputy recording] It is about time that we got back to work. I think that together we will find the ways and means to resume work, because we really can wait no longer. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### Nigeria

#### Vice President on Chances for Abuja Talks on Sudan

AB2604153293 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 26 Apr 93

[Text] The second round of peace talks between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement opened today in Abuja. Addressing the delegates, the vice president, Admiral Augustus

Aikhomu, urged them to be more committed to the question of cease-fire until peace was achieved. Adm. Aikhomu hoped that the conference would usher in an interim political and administrative structure that would ensure peace and stability. The vice president reminded both parties that winning by outright military victory would not augur well for the future of the Sudan. He advised them to consider the conference as the last chance for obtaining peace for the Sudan.

Earlier, the chairman of the Peace Committee on the Sudan, Dr. Tunji Olagunju, had urged delegates to be realistic, especially on the hardline positions they had taken. A Radio Nigeria network news correspondent says the Sudanese Government and leaders of the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army], as well as members of the diplomatic corps, are attending the peace talks.

#### Government Bans Exports of Petroleum Products

AB2604193793 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 26 Apr 93

[Text] The Federal Government has banned the exportation of petroleum products. In addition, all permits on exportation of the products either by land, sea, or air have been revoked. In a statement today in Abuja, the secretary to the government of the federation, Alhaji Aliyu Mohammed, directed all government border control agencies to ensure immediate and strict compliance with the directives. The Federal Government warned that anybody caught violating the directives will be severely dealt with.

It is learned that the decision was taken after a careful study of the causes of fuel scarcity in the country.

#### Petroleum Secretary Urges Improvement in Oil Earnings

AB2704103093 Dakar PANA in English 1518 GMT 26 Apr 93

[Text] Lagos, 26 April (NAN/PANA)—Nigeria's national income fell from 25 billion naira [N] in 1981 to between eight and nine billion naira in 1993, the country's petroleum resources secretary, Philip Asiodu, has said.

Speaking in a Sunday television programme in Lagos, the secretary said that Nigerian foreign reserves stood at below three billion naira (\$1:24.50 naira). He argued that there was the need for government to improve its oil earnings instead of allowing smugglers to continue benefitting at the expense of the country. Asiodu warned of looming chaos in the country's oil sector within six months unless petroleum products are appropriately priced. He said that the current economic downward trend resulted from past failures to take certain decisions at the right time.

Asiodu argued that Iran and Indonesia, two other OPEC members in the same economic bracket with Nigeria, increased their fuel prices a long time ago. Iran sells a litre at the equivalent of N25 and Indonesia at the equivalent of N10.

This had led to large reductions in the wastage of petroleum products, which is still prevalent in Nigeria, Asiodu said. He called for an enabling environment to allow the petroleum sector to progress so that part of the proceeds from petroleum products would be used on social services, the refurbishing and improvement of the distribution network.

### Senegal

#### Zairian Emissary Meets President Diouf, Comments

AB2604135093 Dakar PANA in English 1324 GMT  
26 Apr 93

[Text] Dakar, 26 April (PANA)—Zaire's political parties, including those of the radical opposition, have always remained in contact with the head of state, Ngbanda Nzambo ko Atumba, the special adviser to President Mobutu Sese Seko, said in Dakar Sunday. Nzambo ko Atumba, special adviser in charge of security, told PANA that all the proposals from the most radical opposition had been accepted by the head of state even to the detriment of his own political allies. The envoy was in Senegal to deliver a special message from Mobutu to his Senegalese counterpart, President Abdou Diouf.

The envoy referred to a resolution adopted by the OAU at its summit in Dakar in 1992 rejecting Western interference in Zaire. However, he did not say if Zaire would seek the organisation's mediation to resolve its political crisis.

Ngbanda also said that any UN initiative to mediate in Zaire could only take place at Zaire's request. My country has never made any such request of the UN of which it's a member, he added.

The envoy [said] any OAU mediation should aim at establishing the framework that would enable Zairians to decide the fate of their country. It [as received] said such a mediation should cover all other areas of conflict in Africa.

However, he said that Zairians were capable of resolving the country's political crisis, if only they are allowed to do so. He said the meeting in March of 15 of the 17 political platforms in Zaire, to which 500 political parties belong, marked an important step to resolve the crisis. That meeting, he said, was at the initiative of the president of the High Council of the Republic [HCR], Monsignor Monsengwo Pasinya with the support of the head of state. He said the only government in Zaire at present is that headed by Prime Minister Birindawa which recently paid salaries of members of the HCR who

did not refuse the payments. He criticised Western countries for sowing seeds of discord in the country by supporting one political group against the other.

President Mobutu, the adviser said, had appealed to the people to take cognisance of their real interests, pointing out that the role being played by the West in Zaire is guided by their own interest. He cited the ongoing diplomatic row between Kinshasa and Brussels as a case in point. According to our parliament we can break diplomatic relations, which had virtually ceased to exist in the last three years, he said. But we are not provocateurs. But if such serves the interest of the provocateurs (the Belgians), then we can go to this extreme, he added.

The [special adviser] served as defence minister in the last three governments including the administration set up by Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi in October 1991.

### Togo

#### Prime Minister Interviewed on Election Prospects

LD2304214593 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 23 Apr 93

[Text] The guest of "Afrique Soir" is Togolese Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh. The process of reconciliation launched by the government between the army and the nation has started. President Eyadema will speak about this evening. Guy Mario asked Joseph Kokou Koffigoh whether the conditions have now been met to proceed with the elections:

[Begin recording] [Koffigoh] I think so, but some conditions are obviously mandatory. There is a need for security, a constitution, an election code, and the material and financial means. As for security, we have set up a special force called Security Force Operation '93, abbreviated as Force '93. It has more than 3,000 men, mainly gendarmes, policemen, and territorial security guards. The decree creating this force says that it should be completely neutral in relation to any political party or tendency. As for the constitution, it exists legally since the referendum of September 1992. An election code also exists. As for the material and financial means, as you know, we have already organized a referendum, so we have material means at our disposal, which are to be increased in accordance with the needs expressed by the voters. We can say that we have two-thirds of the necessary material means at our disposal for the organization of the forthcoming elections. We desperately need money; however, the current resumption of work by the Togolese population will enable us to manage. If our foreign partners rescind their decision—and we appeal to them concerning their decision to suspend economic aid—we think we can easily manage our budget allocated for the elections.

[Mario] In case of a boycott of the elections by the hardliners, do you think that as prime minister you can organize these elections?

[Koffigoh] The dates have been set. We think that the democrats should act in favor of the elections. Opposition or power should not be sought by other means. The Togolese population is not one single political party. The people are the sole judge. The people should be given the right to speak within a democracy. One can admit that in many other fields there are many [words indistinct].

[Mario] What is the importance of the international observers who are to supervise these elections?

[Koffigoh] They will be invited [word indistinct]. The observers are or will be—as in any country on the path of democratization—foreign personalities, independent of

the authorities and political parties. They will be invited by the government but supervised by an independent commission of the national forum in accordance with the election code.

[Mario] Can we expect several candidates for the presidential elections?

[Koffigoh] We have the old political parties, but that's not all, as there are more applications. It is a multiparty system, and you can find no better. All those who meet the legal conditions are free to run in the elections. Finally, for the triumph of democracy in Togo, I make a solemn appeal to all the Togolese, wherever they are, to come to participate massively in the forthcoming elections in order to give our country the chance to enter the league of democratic nations. [end recording]

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